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WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

WE begin to-day the publication of a series of articles upon "The Police and the Criminals of London," which, when they are concluded, will, we trust, enable the public to understand better than they do at present the serious condition of the metropolis. We have heard a great deal about law and order in Ireland and law and order in Trafalgar-square. It is now high time to ask whether we cannot have a little law and order in the streets, and whether, as the condition of this, we cannot have a little more law and order in Scotland-yard? That is the centre and source of all our trouble.

In considering this subject, the gravity of which it is difficult to exaggerate, let us at the outset distinctly disclaim any prejudice against the Chief Commissioner on account of the part which he has taken in stamping out the right of *bonâ fide* political meetings in Trafalgar-square. For that we do not hold Sir CHARLES WARREN responsible. That responsibility lies with his official superior, the responsible Secretary of State. The Chief Commissioner obeyed orders, and did the bad work given him to do with characteristic courage and resolution. When he was appointed we welcomed his advent at Scotland-yard in an article entitled "King Stork," which certainly lacked nothing in heartiness or generosity. We said: "We do not pretend to believe that Sir "CHARLES WARREN will be a popular Chief Commissioner, but we "are sure that he will bring to his new post the sound principle, "absolute integrity, unswerving resolution, great ability, and devo- "tion to a high ideal of duty, by which in far other spheres he "has won the respect and admiration of all who have seen him at "work." All that is true still, and the consciousness that it is true occasions us poignant regret when we have to point reluctantly but unhesitatingly to the Chief Commissioner as the chief cause for what the *Daily Chronicle* describes as the "crapulous decrepitude" of the Detective Department at Scotland-yard. The collapse of the mainspring of the Metropolitan Police Force as a thief-catching organization is due to Sir CHARLES WARREN, and it is the direct consequence of the defects of his qualities. He is capable and energetic. He always thinks things will be best done if he does them himself. Hence the centralization of a camp has been forced upon the police, and the result has been to destroy the force as thief-catchers without converting them into a very effective military organization. The evil effect of the new system, by which the constable has been reduced to a more or less discontented machine, is naturally felt most in the Detective Department, which ought to be the brain of the force. Except for the purpose of dispersing meetings, the police force is breaking down. Those who know the force well declare that there has never been a time since the great strike when the police were so thoroughly out of hand and out of heart. There is no confidence anywhere, but discontent everywhere, and this discontent is felt most keenly at the headquarters of the force—in Scotland-yard itself.

In the Report the publication of which we have begun to-day we shall describe a state of things prevailing in Scotland-yard almost without parallel in the history of police administration, producing as its natural result a paralysis of authority and a carnival of crime in great districts of which none but those who suffer from it have any adequate conception. The chaos and bitterness at Scotland-yard surpass belief. The cause is very simple. When Sir CHARLES WARREN was made Chief Commissioner we in vain demanded the retirement of Colonel PEARSON and the appointment as his assistant of a competent and experienced man familiar with police duty. Mr. CHILDERS most unfortunately did not see fit to insist upon the *sine qua non* for the success of his new Chief Commissioner. The result is before us. The Major-General in command, with the Colonel as Chief of Staff, dealt with the metropolitan police like military martinets, and its value as a civil force for the detection of crime has almost disappeared. Mr. MONRO'S resignation was the outward and visible sign of an intolerable state of things which in the opinion of that competent Assistant Commissioner rendered it impossible for the detectives to do their work. No one therefore need be surprised that their work is not done.

Sir CHARLES WARREN, with Colonel PEARSON and his imposing staff of military commanders, is now acting as Chief of the Detective Department. Mr. MONRO'S place is nominally filled by a Dr. ANDERSON, who is said to be in Switzerland. In his absence the Criminal Investigation Department is delivered over to anarchy plus the incessant interference of Sir CHARLES WARREN. Now Sir CHARLES WARREN is a very able General and a very excellent man, but Sir CHARLES WARREN presiding over the Criminal Investigation Department is like a hen attempting to suckle kittens. He does not know the A B C of the business. He does not know his own powers. He does not know his men. He is only bewilderingly conscious that he is making a mess of it, and that somehow or other all his efforts fail to secure the apprehension of the murderer. A cat can usually catch a mouse, but not if she wears gloves. Much less can Grimalkin hope to succeed when he dons the heavy jackboots of a major-general. Battalion drill avails nothing when the work to be done is the tracking down of a midnight assassin, and the qualities which are admirable enough in holding a position or dispersing a riot are worse than useless when the work to be done demands secrecy, cunning, and endless resource.

THE POLICE AND THE CRIMINALS OF LONDON—I.

THE REPORT OF AN UNOFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

THE state of London is becoming serious, and the condition of the police is little less than alarming. There seems to be considerable reason to believe that unless a change is made, and that speedily, we may expect to suffer, first from a widespread panic as to the growing insecurity of life and property in the metropolis, and secondly from a strike in the ranks of the metropolitan police. The following report of a recent unofficial investigation into the actual facts of the situation is necessarily more or less fragmentary and imperfect. The facts, however, speak for themselves.

THE POLICE, AVAILABLE AND NOT AVAILABLE.

Before beginning our account of the causes which have destroyed the confidence of the police in their chiefs and of the public in the police, the following brief summary from Sir Charles Warren's official report for the year 1887, which only saw the light on Saturday, will be useful. The population of police London is 5,476,447. The number of the metropolitan police is 14,081, or one to every 389 of the inhabitants. This is considerably over the average for the rest of England: the average number of inhabitants per constable in English towns is 722, and in English counties 1,169. Last year there has been an addition of 177 to a force which was already in excess of the number allowed. But as there are 1,621 Metropolitan constables specially employed and paid for by the Government, public companies, and private individuals, the actual number of police available for police duty properly so called in London is 12,460, giving an average of one constable for every 439 inhabitants.

The effective force is still further diminished, as the following figures show:—

Gross total, nominal		14,081
Employed by Government or private firms	1,621	
Off duty, one Sunday per fortnight	791	
Sick and on sick leave	408	
Station and outside protection duty	2,488	
		5,308
Total available for street duty		8,773

The London in which street duty must be done by this force covers 688 square miles, with a rateable value of £34,346,596. How many miles of streets they have actually to patrol does not appear from the report, which only specifies the streets formed since 1849. Of these there are 1,834, containing 500,000 houses. Last year there were 12,478 new houses built in London, making 23½ miles of new streets. By comparison with the standard of police available for street duty in 1849 the Chief Commissioner arrives at the conclusion that he must have more men. His figures are as follows:—

	Population.	Police Available.	Population per Constable.
1849	2,473,758	5,288	1 per 468
1888	5,476,447	8,773	1 per 624

This, however, is not a fair comparison. Sir Charles Warren deducts

from the police force in 1888, in order to arrive at his police available, all his sick, indoors-men, &c., whereas in 1849 these men are counted. The figures are as follows :—

	Authorized strength.	Available.	Not available.
1849	5,493	5,288	205
1888	12,460	8,773	3,687

It is obvious that the comparison should be not between those who are solely available for street duty in 1884 and all available for any duty in 1849, but those which are available for any duty at both periods. In that case the figures will come out as follows :—

	Population.	Police.	Proportion.
1849	2,473,758	5,288	1 per 468
1888	5,476,447	12,460	1 per 439

So that in reality so far from the numbers of the police having been outrun by the growth of London, the truth is the other way. We have more police per thousand of the population now than we had in 1849. We do not complain of this. Their numbers may still be inadequate owing to the new duties which have been thrust upon them by the legislation of the last forty years and the increasing complexity of modern civilization. But when it is stated that the rapid increase of buildings and population has outrun the increase made in the police force, it must at once be stated that this is not true.

After all the absentees and sick are deducted and allowance has been made for all employed in office duty, we have a balance of 8,773 constables available. Of these about 5,000 are on duty from ten o'clock till six. This is nearly four times the number on ordinary beat duty during the day. A constable's day consists of two shifts of four hours each. Those who come on duty at six remain on duty till ten. They come on again at two and remain on duty till six. Others who come on duty at ten stay till two and come on again at six and leave at ten. Between six o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night there are 1,537 constables on their beats, and 464 standing at fixed points, while 79 are doing duty at the hackney carriage standings. London is divided into 22 divisions, over each of which is a superintendent. The area and importance of these divisions differ immensely. The largest is S, or Hampstead, which has an area of 79 square miles and a police force of 732. The smallest that of C, or St. James, with 7-10ths of a square mile of area and 440 police. Lambeth, with rather under two square miles, has 404 police. The force under the command of each superintendent varies from 400 to 800; only one, Whitehall, having more than 900 men. In each division there are from twenty to fifty inspectors and from forty to eighty sergeants. Excluding the dockyard divisions, the figures on December 31, 1887, were as follows :—

Superintendents	26
Inspectors	786
Sergeants	1,259
Constables	11,244
Total	13,315

Their pay, including the dockyard divisions, is £1,096,277, of which a 5*d.* rate on the inhabitants produces £727,351, while the Treasury subvention of £575,141 makes up the balance.

THE DAY'S WORK OF THE POLICE.

The duties of the police are multifarious. Besides their usual task of looking after the criminal classes, they have to perform a host of other duties, such as the control and inspection of 959 registered lodging-houses, the enforcement of the Smoke Abatement Act, and the recovery of lost property. The following is an attempt to present in simple but telling fashion the average day's work of the London police. To-day, for instance, 1,500 men in two relays will be patrolling from six o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night, while 464 constables will be standing at fixed points. To-night at ten o'clock 5,000 policemen will turn out to take eight hours' night duty, while five millions of us are asleep. In the course of to-day 61 articles will be brought into the lost property branch of the Cab department. Twenty letters will arrive, making inquiries, and thirteen verbal communications, all of which will be answered and attended to. Under their inspection there will be 7,219 hansoms, 4,027 cabs plying for hire, which, if placed end to end would be 45 miles long, 1,783 stage carriages, and 937 tramcars. All these vehicles, 13,966, are licensed by the police, and 27,507 drivers and conductors are also holders of police licences. About three of these will be convicted of drunkenness in the course of to-day, while one will be convicted either for wanton driving, cruelty, abuse, or overcharge. The number convicted of the last offence was only twelve last year. They will apply for eleven summonses against stage and hackney carriages and for two or three against carts and waggons. This is more than half the summonses they will take out, all their other summonses only averaging ten to eleven a day. Summonses against drink shops do not average two a week, the total per annum being only eighty-seven. The police will take to the hospital on an ordinary day nine persons suffering from accident and about six suffering from other causes. In the course of the twenty-four hours they will take into custody 181 persons, of whom 40 will be drunk and disorderly, 16 simply drunk, 10 will be disorderly persons, 8 will be disorderly prostitutes, while about 4 will be arrested merely as suspicious characters, and 12 as vagrants. One-half of the arrests will be for offences against order, the other half will be criminal. Taking one day with another the police run in every twenty-four hours about 30 thieves, 18 persons guilty of assault (common or indecent, a most scandalous confounding of different offences), while there are nearly half-a-dozen persons locked up for assaults on the police nearly every day all the year round. It is worth while noting that the magistrates rarely or never fail to convict prisoners accused of assaulting the police. The following figures are significant :—

	Arrests.	Convicted or Committed.	Discharged.
Common Assaults	6,798	4,369	2,429
Assaults on Police	2,094	2,052	42

A burglar gets caught about every other day, but there are two or three attempted suicides every day, of which at least one is successful. They used to arrest 6,000 prostitutes every year, but thanks to the scandal occasioned by St. Endacott they only arrested 3,766 last year, and will probably arrest still fewer this year, for the effect of the Endacott case did not make itself felt until half of 1887 was gone. Before the day is over, sixty-six policemen will have been summoned to assist in extinguishing at least three fires which break out every day in this great city. About twelve persons, 3 per cent. of whom will die, will be maimed or injured by being ridden or driven over in the streets, all of whom will be assisted by the police. About fifty-six felonies will be reported in the course of the day, or about one to every 100,000 of the population. In the courts there will be over two hundred cases going on, in all of which policemen will be giving evidence, bringing in prisoners, removing them. About ten cases will be going on at the Old Bailey or at the Sessions, and there also policemen will be busy. Policemen also will be driving Black Maria, conveying no fewer than 60 to 100 persons backwards and forwards to gaol. An indefinite number will be attending inquests of which no precise return is made up by the Commissioner. A certain number will be patrolling on horseback, but how many the official report does not say. The number of sick horses treated in the horse hospital is given, and the deaths, but no return is given of the number of horses, vans, despatch carts, &c., in the use of the force. Over 200 summonses will be applied for to-day by private individuals, all of which the police will serve. About fifty persons—men, women, and children—will be reported lost; if this is an average day, of whom from twenty-five to thirty will be found by the police and restored to their friends. The others will restore themselves. The number of stray dogs whom the police will catch cannot be estimated from the returns which are very fragmentary. Neither is there any complete record of the other manifold activities of the force, such as the issuing of certificates of sweeps and pedlars, the enforcement of the provisions of the Gun Licence and the Wild Birds Act, and the billeting of soldiers. But sufficient has been said to show that they do a very good day's work every twenty-four hours.

THE HEADLESS C.I.D.

The eyes of the world are upon London. There is not a capital in the civilized world where men do not read every morning in the papers about "the London murders"—they do not understand Whitechapel abroad, and every day, all around this planet, when the sun wakes up people in the morning, one of the first things they ask is whether or not the police have caught the London murderer. All kinds of explanations, excuses, apologies, are made for the failure—a failure which seems to some extent to reflect upon civilization itself, of the London police to discover the mysterious murderer, who seems to come and go and murder as he passes, with an impunity only less marvellous than the uninterrupted leisure he possesses for the mutilation of his victims. London is the greatest city in the world. Yet her detectives are at fault, utterly and, apparently, hopelessly, at fault, because of this, because of that, because of the other, for there are as many explanations as there are explainers. It does not seem to have occurred to any one to suggest the very obvious and simple explanation, that the detectives may have failed because the Criminal Investigation Department to which they belong has no longer a head. Such, however, is the fact. Strange, almost incredible, though it appears, it was in the very midst of the series of murders at Whitechapel that the internal disputes which for some time past paralyzed the efficiency of the Metropolitan police came to a head, and in so doing decapitated the Criminal Investigation Department. Mr. Monro, who for the last four years has acted as the chief of the detective force, resigned at the end of August, finding his position intolerable. His successor is Dr. Robert Anderson: a millenarian and writer of religious books was appointed in his place. But although Dr. Anderson is nominally at the head of the C.I.D. he is only there in spirit. At a time when all the world is ringing with outcries against the officials who allow murder to stalk unchecked through the most densely crowded quarter of the metropolis, the chief official who is responsible for the detection of the murderer is as invisible to Londoners as the murderer himself. You may seek for Dr. Anderson in Scotland-yard, you may look for him in Whitehall-place, but you will not find him, for he is not there. Dr. Anderson, with all the arduous duties of his office still to learn, is preparing himself for his apprenticeship by taking a pleasant holiday in Switzerland! No one grudges him his holiday. But just at present it does strike the uninstructed observer as a trifle odd that the chief of London's intelligence department in the battle, the losing battle which the police are waging against crime, should find it possible to be idling in the Alps.

The direction of the detectives of London in the absence of the late head, resigned, and of the new head not yet fitted upon its shoulders, has

devolved upon Mr. Williamson, the Chief Superintendent, and Mr. Shore, his assistant; but there is too much ground to believe that their authority is in every way curtailed and their action hampered by the interference of every Tom, Dick, or Harry above them in rank. There seems to be a strange fatuity about Scotland-yard, by which its veterans are always thrust to the front in great emergencies which call for the energies of youth. It was poor old District Superintendent Walker who was to the front at the Trafalgar-square riot of February, 1885, and now it is another aged veteran who has had to stand in the breach in another crisis of an altogether different nature. Two years ago Mr. Williamson was described in these columns as "one of the veterans of the service, under whose grey hairs are stowed the fruits of nearly half a century of experience. Faithful, diligent, and unsparing, Mr. Williamson was on the track of crime before the majority of Londoners of the present generation were born." Mr. Williamson has not grown younger since these lines were written. The exact date when he joined the force is lost in the mists of antiquity. He is a kind of Melchizedec of Scotland-yard, and may probably claim with justice to be the grandfather of the force. His second in command, Mr. Shore, a rough diamond from Gloucestershire, would have been a useful inspector where rough work is required to be done by a vigorous instrument; but even Mr. Williamson himself, amiable and generous though he is, must often marvel at the irony of circumstances which give him so strange an assistant. But these two men, one superannuated and both practically handcuffed by jealousy and red tape, have at this juncture to fulfil the duties of a Vidocq in a capital containing five millions inhabitants.

Why Detectives don't detect.

The comment of the Whitechapel costermonger, "The police can't find nothink," was unduly severe. Even a bloodhound must have a trail, and the detective cannot be blamed for failure when he has no clue. But it is worth while asking whether the rules and regulations of the detective service are such as are calculated to conduce to the efficiency of its members. The first *sine quâ non* of the detective is that he must be a man. No woman is tolerated at the Criminal Investigation Department. It is exclusively male, except in the Convict Supervision Branch. Only men are supposed to be able to detect crime. The second indispensable condition, only dispensed with in two instances, is that the man must stand 5 ft. 9 in. high in his stockings. That is a somewhat mysterious regulation, but it cannot be evaded. The cleverest detective whom even Gaboriau ever imagined would be rejected by the Criminal Investigation Department if he did not stand at least 5 ft. 9 in. high. There is no room for clever little ferrets of men among the London detectives. Another extraordinary rule in a service the efficiency of which depends upon its secrecy and the ability of its members to move unknown among the criminal classes is that which forbids any one to be a detective who has not been on show, as it were, in a policeman's uniform, moving up and down eight hours a day thirteen days every fortnight for three long years in the presence of the criminal classes. By the end of that time, when it may be supposed every habitual thief and receiver of stolen goods in London knows his face and voice, he is allowed to become a detective. These three years also, it is reckoned, stamp upon him ineffaceably the image and superscription of Scotland-yard. He acquires the gait, the manners, and the little character-betraying habits of the constable; so that he can be identified at a glance by any experienced cracksman. In Paris there exists a school for the training of detectives. This is unnecessary in London. Three years in regulating traffic, in patrolling duty, and in crying "Pass along, gentlemen; pass along," amply furnishes forth the average countryman who enters the force with the shrewdness and capacity necessary for hunting down the vermin of society who possess the cunning of the fox and the nimbleness of the rat.

After having entered the Criminal Investigation Department, his native wits are sharpened not only by his daily warfare against the predatory classes, but by the much more irritating struggle against the red-tape regulations by which the Chief Commissioner and the Receiver between them do their best to reduce him to a condition of motionless paralysis. In old days, before Sir Charles Warren centralized all power in his own person, it was possible for the head of the Criminal Investigation Department to send a detective down to Edinburgh or to Newcastle and otherwise act on his own responsibility. Now, however, the new Chief Commissioner has changed all that. Before a detective can be sent so far into the country, the Chief Commissioner must be satisfied that it is necessary, and that the expenditure is justifiable. As the Chief Commissioner is usually busy, and often preoccupied, the detective will often be unable to get permission until after the train has started. If this leads to the escape of a criminal, it has compensation in preventing the diminution of the detective force in London; and of course it keeps down expenses. Then, again, the detective must be of a frugal mind. If he sees that a timely gift of a sovereign would enable him to land a murderer, he must not spend it unless the sanction of the Home Office has been first previously obtained. It is true that days may pass before the sanction is obtained, and that in the meantime the chance of capture may disappear. These are but small things. The chief end of a detective is not to detect criminals, but to abide by the regulations. If he spends a sixpence in excess of his allowance, he is worried, surcharged, and in every way taught the lesson that he had better let any chance slip rather than get out of the official groove. Formerly the detectives used to be allowed a large latitude, at the discretion of their chief, Mr. Howard Vincent or Mr. Monro. Now the Assistant Commissioner is powerless. These excesses of expenditure must be sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, with most admirable results in two directions—the culture of patience and judgment on the part of the Criminal Investigation Department, and the widening of the margin of impunity enjoyed by the classes which are at war with society.

To stimulate the energy and encourage the zeal of the detectives after they have been duly harassed by official inquisitions concerning three-halfpence excess fare, or a sixpenny telegram, there is provided an ingenious arrangement for blocking promotion. It is the natural ambition of every competent officer to rise to the rank of a superintendent. But when he has distinguished himself in the C. I. D., so that he might fairly claim to be considered for the next vacant superintendency, he is informed that he must go back into uniform and serve at a much lower rate of pay before he can be considered eligible. Promotion to a superintendentship direct from the Criminal Investigation Department is forbidden. But to step from the Inspectorship of the Criminal Investigation Department back into the ranks of the uniformed men involves a loss of salary of nearly £70 per annum. That is the penalty inflicted on a man for being a competent detective. At present there are two officers of the Criminal Investigation Department who have gone back to uniform in the hope of becoming superintendents. It has entailed upon each a sacrifice of that sum per annum. The flow of promotion must not be too rapid. Nor would it do to dispense with any of the discouragements by which detectives are taught patience, meekness, and content.

Under these circumstances it is not very surprising that our detectives do not detect. Detection of crime under these conditions resembles a game of blind man's buff, in which the detective, with his hands tied and his eyes bandaged with red tape, is turned loose to hunt a murderer through the slums of this great city.

The Nemesis of Centralization.

The result of this system is exactly what might have been anticipated. As long as there was at the head of the detective department an official who had sufficient authority and independence to secure something like a free hand, the system worked fairly well. But as the authority of its head was gradually being undermined by the encroaching centralization of the Chief Commissioner, the mischief of the system made itself felt. It is no blame to the detectives themselves that when they were suddenly left without a leader they failed to show that enterprise, that initiative, which can only be expected when such a force is intelligently directed by an able chief who can stimulate energy and reward success.

The practical result of the decapitation of the Criminal Investigation Department is that the direction of the campaign against the Whitechapel murderer has gravitated into the hands of the Chief Commissioner. The high character and conspicuous qualities of Sir Charles Warren are universally recognized. But he is much less qualified to undertake the duties of chief detective than he is to command the Channel fleet. He knows absolutely nothing about the science of criminal catching. The consequence is that Scotland-yard has become a laughing-stock, and those who go to see the Chief Commissioner about the Whitechapel tragedy come away with a painful sense of his utter ineptitude.

No one can blame Sir Charles Warren for the absence of clues as to the identity of the mysterious murderer. But the want of the guiding brain is in nothing so clearly shown as in the fact that the police themselves in their blundering way seem to have destroyed whatever clues might have existed. Almost the only clue to the identity of the man was obtained by a private detective, who, with great trouble and considerable difficulty, fished it up from the sink down which it had been washed by the inconsiderate constable. One of the few expedients which Sir Charles has adopted for the discovery of the murderer has been to double the heavy-footed patrols whose approach can be heard at the length of a street—that is to say, he doubled the sound which warned the murderer of the approach of the police.

Sir Charles Warren is trying his 'prentice hand on the discovery of the Whitechapel fiend, and, although every one must admire his courage, no one can very much congratulate him upon the result. The assumption of duties to which he is unaccustomed, and for the due discharge of which he is constitutionally unfitted, is the Nemesis which attends upon his determination to centralize all authority in his own hands. For that is the reason why the detective department is without a head—that is the cause of Mr. Monro's resignation. Sir Charles Warren would interfere, over-rule, and dictate in matters which had heretofore been regarded as the legitimate province of the Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Monro stood it for a long time, and then, finding that it had at last become intolerable, he departed, leaving Sir Charles Warren to face the situation which his overbearing and tactless interference had created. Hence it is that at this important moment there is anarchy and panic at Whitehall-place, the natural and inevitable consequence of the breakdown of the over-centralization which has been the weakness of the Chief Commissioner's administration.

(To be continued.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We hope that the *Times* is well informed when it believes that "the prospect of ceding Bechuanaland to Cape Colony, if it was ever seriously entertained at the Colonial Office, has, for the present at any rate, been dropped." No doubt, as the *Times* says, public opinion here will distinctly condemn any attempt to shuffle out of our responsibilities in South Africa, but the present Government is not keenly alive to public opinion. Nevertheless, we hope that not even Lord Salisbury, little as he is believed to care about the colonies, will surrender South Africa up to the Zambesi to the handful of Anglo-Dutch who are seated at the extremity of the Continent. This would be an "elimination of the Imperial factor" with a vengeance, for which even a Unionist Government is not quite prepared.

We deeply regret to read the announcement that Captain Wiggins has failed to effect an entrance into Siberia by the Kara Sea. There was an unusual quantity of ice in the Iron Gates, and Captain Wiggins has been obliged to return to Vardoe, without reaching the Yenessei. The *Labrador* and her consort will therefore have to return with cargo undelivered and the solution of the great problem postponed till another year. It is too soon to pronounce an opinion as to the cause of this failure. It may be that the Straits have never been open this summer. On the other hand, the delay occasioned by the necessity of procuring a steamer to replace the *Phœnix* may have sacrificed the golden moment when a passage could be made. Whatever the cause, the failure unfortunately seems to be beyond all dispute.

Our working people have much to complain of, but the Sweating Commission can produce nothing approaching in horror to the evidence as to the condition of the workers in Holland, which has been taken by a Committee of the Dutch Chamber. In Holland the average factory day is from thirteen to fourteen hours, while they often work eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty-six hours at a stretch. The smaller bakers of Amsterdam work sixteen hours a day for five days a week. On Friday and Saturday they work twenty-six hours without intermission. The small tailors work with their wives and children to midnight, working sometimes twenty-four and even forty-eight hours on end. The result is that the Commission finds that the workman is deteriorating. Infant mortality is increasing, technical improvements are neglected, and the inventiveness of workmen is destroyed. That is the Nemesis of unrestricted competition.

General Boulanger in his interview with the *Intransigeant* announces his resolve to continue a waiting game. To stand by and "profit by the faults which any Cabinet will not fail to admit." That is the method of Boulangism—not a patriotic one certainly, but probably, from the selfish point of view, a prudent one. For the fact is that the General seems likely to profit not only by the faults of the Cabinet, but also by such popularity—real or fictitious—as M. Carnot enjoys. When Republican papers like the *Temps* take to chronicling the President's "progress" in the tone of personal adulation usually reserved for Emperors and Crown Princes, General Boulanger may well feel that everything is making in his favour. For if a showy figure-head is the only way of saving the Republic, why the hero of the Black Charger is a better man than quiet M. Carnot any day.

For once Mr. Frederic Harrison's admirers must yesterday have been a little disappointed. They crowded the somewhat diminutive hall off Fetter-lane in the expectation that their leader's opening address would take the form of a reply to Mr. Balfour's onslaught. But, much to everybody's evident disappointment, the Chief Secretary's name was not once mentioned. Mr. Harrison was not to be drawn. At the same time, however, he managed to make a very plausible rejoinder to those Churchmen who had been "mocking" Positivists, by descanting upon the sublimity of the Christian creed. As Mr. Harrison said, it is not its sublimity but its truth, which is called into question by the intellectual scepticism of the day; not the beauty of the promises made by religious professors, but the possibility of their being realized. It is only cynics like Mr. Arthur Balfour that can accept a creed as a matter of convenience. This was the purport of Mr. Harrison's argument, and it certainly deals with a phase of the subject with which the quidnuncs of the Church Congress entirely failed to deal.

It is always well to see ourselves as others see us, and the good people of Fulham will, no doubt, thank us for allowing them to read the following extract from a leader in the *Aberdeen Free Press*:—

> One would like to know what sort of persons they are who constitute the "Fulham Women's Liberal Association." If there is any special reason for the existence of women's political associations, it is that by their influence women will do something to raise the tone of public life and impart a purer and more wholesome spirit into the consideration and management of public affairs. If that is so, what are we to think of the Fulham "Liberal" ladies who joined in the appeal made on Thursday? That such an appeal should be made before the accused has either established his innocence of the charge against him, or in any way purged himself of the offence, is not suggestive of the prevalence of a very high standard of morality and personal character among persons in public life; but it was hardly to be expected that among those joining in the appeal should be women.

Perhaps some Fulham resident will enlighten our Aberdeen contemporary as to the numbers and the standing of the Fulham Liberal "ladies."

"It has very nearly come now," writes a correspondent, "and as I have been waiting for it for some days, I am delighted. At the time of the last Whitechapel murder I made a bet that before a fortnight was over the Liberals would identify the murderer with Mr. Balfour, and the Unionists with Mr. Gladstone. Neither side has quite done it; but the Liberals, at any rate, are already half way on the road to justify me. Mr. Balfour has not been actually identified with the murderer, but he was yesterday compared to him. Here is what Mr. J. O'Connor said:—

> Like a Whitechapel murderer, Mr. Balfour at Glasgow not only mutilated the dead body of his victims, but he assassinated the very memory of those who were lying in their graves. (Groans.)

As I have still a week in hand, I am feeling very comfortable about my money."

It is a week since the rage began, and the thirst for "the blood bath" seems as fierce as ever. The holiday that the murderer is taking has indeed made the stream run rather thin by this time, and the *Daily Telegraph* has almost thrown up the sponge this morning. Three-quarters of a column (with a single headline) is all that the "tragedies" run to to-day, and to-morrow it is as likely as not that the paper will start off on the other track and denounce the "deplorable and barbarous passion" to which it has been ministering. Meanwhile the *Daily Chronicle* has completely beaten its rival, and succeeds to-day in still piling up 3¾ columns of "horrors." But, perhaps, the most notable instance of turning the prevailing passion to account was the trick which the *News of the World* enabled the street-runners to play yesterday, and which is described in the next note. Our correspondent vents his indignation against those who supplied; but is it not a significant commentary on the fierceness of the demand that many purchasers of the *News of the World* were doubtless genuinely disappointed at finding a mere dish-up of old horrors instead of a new course, for their Sunday supper?

"Yesterday" (writes a correspondent who has been "taken in") "a new way of 'working' the East-end atrocities was found by the two classes to whom even that ill wind has blown a certain amount of good—namely, Sunday papers and their street vendors. Throughout at least one district of London voices were heard yelling, 'Two more murders in Whitechapel! horrid mutilation! paper, paper!' Heads appeared at once at every window, and the stock went like wildfire. The print being sold was called *News of the World*, and the rascals who sold it brought incredulous buyers to the point by showing them the large headlines: 'Two Fresh Murders, Sunday Morning Mutilations,' &c., &c. The issue was yesterday's, but on examination proved to contain only a rehash of the horrors of a week ago. The rogues were charging 2*d.* and 3*d.* a copy, and doubtless made a very good thing of it. Can nothing be done to punish those who thus disturb, frighten, and cheat the community?"

We fear the complaint lacks a remedy. There exists an old statute, we believe, dating back to one of the Edwards, which makes it a felony to cry false news. The penalty probably is, after the style of poetical justice, characteristic of these old enactments: very likely it sentences the offender to have a snack taken out of his tongue. In Paris a decree has lately been issued forbidding the contents of papers to be cried at all in the evening. But what is even more urgently needed is a revival of some sturdy old statute, if such can be found, against false "confessions." The real horrors are bad enough, but those the police apparently cannot stop. They might at least prevent their multiplication by lies.

When monarchs go a-masking in the guise of ordinary mortals, they invariably have the luck to fall in with some sturdy peasant who treats them with comic bluffness and independence. This peasant was part of the sport enjoyed by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Saxony in Styria the other day. They begged for a lift in his cart, and on parting from him revealed their true state and dignity. "Well, friends," he replied, unabashed, "if you be the Emperor of Austria

and the King of Saxony, I had better tell you who I am. My good fellows, I am his Holiness the Pope." It is almost inconceivable that a Styrian peasant should fail to recognize the very marked features of the Emperor Francis Joseph; yet if the story had been a pure invention, it is pretty certain that the Emperor William would have figured in it in place of the King of Saxony. It sounds suspiciously like an adaptation of the famous encounter between the King of Spain and Don César de Bazan. "Who are you?" says Don César to the intruder in his wife's boudoir. "I am Don César de Bazan," replies the King, "who are you?" "If you are Don César de Bazan," says Don César, putting on his hat with a swagger, "then *I* am the King of Spain."

The splendid loan collection of pictures by Watts, Holman Hunt, Millais, Burne-Jones, &c., now on view at the People's Palace is almost useless to the masses for want of labels. Even if the class for whom it is intended would not buy a penny catalogue such as is provided at the St. Jude's exhibitions, they would at least study a descriptive label; and certainly some of Watts's *chefs d'œuvre* require a little explanation. It would not take an intelligent clerk provided with instructions more than a few hours to write out three or four lines of explanation in good bold round hand for each picture. We have watched the results of this method in other exhibitions, and we can confidently say that the general instruction and amusement are more than doubled by it. Instead of staring languidly and helplessly without a clue and passing by, the spectator would linger, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest what he sees; groups would gather to exchange remarks and discuss the subjects before them. At present those who need it most have not the slightest assistance given them, and in most cases they either get no impression at all from what is exhibited or a wrong one.

THE GERMAN "IDOL OF THE HOUR."

THE KAISER'S RECEPTION AT STUTTGART. BY AN AMERICAN GIRL.

WHEN I arrived at Stuttgart railway station on the afternoon of Thursday, Sept. 27, all Stuttgart seemed to have turned out to meet the Kaiser. Banners of black, red, and white were flying everywhere; beautiful festoons of oak and of evergreen decorated the station, and no one paid the least attention to my "Bitte," which usually secures friendly interest. Finally, I held a Dienstman by the arm, and succeeded in calming him enough to learn that the Kaiser Wilhelm was coming, and would be here in fact in four hours. Then I needed calming. I had stumbled upon a great event, and hurried off to find a carriage. None to be had; not one in all Stuttgart. I followed the Dienstman on foot to ——'s house. I found that my friends were invited to the old castle to see the Emperor come, and were sorry they could not take me. I was turned over to an elderly aunt and the young people, who said they were bound to see everything.

The Emperor was to arrive at eight. At 6.30 we took standing places opposite the R.R. station and watched the lighting up of endless tapers. Instead of gas-jets, small earthen cups were used; these were filled with tallow and a wick, and fastened at intervals of about six inches one above the other, up and down each side of all the great pillars, and around the roof. The flames leapt from one cup to another, and presently the whole building was outlined in flame. Garlands hung with red lanterns were festooned on each side of the street, and at the ends there were great monuments or shafts of green, with burning tripods on top, and huge wreaths of gilded oak leaves at the base. An enormous double step-ladder was slowly drawn along by strong horses. Men stood on it and lit the lanterns as they went. Presently a lantern caught fire; the step-ladder moved on and left it burning. Then a small banner directly over it flamed up. I began to dance with impatience; the flames had nearly reached the garland, and if that burned through, lanterns, banners, and all would come down on the people's heads. They were not apprehensive. They watched it without blinking, and the soldiers were silent and immovable. The garland did take fire; the flame ran along for two or three yards, and then steadied itself to burn in earnest. "Yet beautiful and bright they stood," those apathetic Germans, like so many Casabiancas waiting for permission to speak or move. I lost all patience, and was going to rush over and tell the step-ladder to drive back and put the fire out, when the proper official arrived from the Fire Department. He had been sent for to come and give the order to put the fire out, and the people waited for him without any panic. To an American such a state of discipline, of obedience, was incredible. We were pushed back by the crowd, and seemed to have lost all chance of seeing anything. Then our resolute matron made her way to the front, told a soldier she must speak to her brother, who was the officer in command, and the next thing *we* knew we were Little Grenadiers, members of the 125th Regiment. The officer told the soldiers to make places for us, and there we stood side by side with the Emperor Frederick's Grenadiers, and had a splendid view up and down the lines.

We were told that a battalion of William's own regiment had gone to the station to meet him, also a battalion of 120 pretty girls, wearing white dresses and red, white, and black sashes. They were the guests of the city, invited by the Burgermeister and members of the committee. Think how proud they must have been, and how their grandchildren will hear the tale. Presently all the bells in the city began to ring. Salutes were fired. The Emperor had come. We straightened up to receive him. After the thrilling military music, William's regiment of infantry came marching by in helmets and white plumes; then a battalion of our own regiment; the Kaiser Frederick's (more helmets and plumes); then the glorious Uhlans; then the mounted foreriders; and then the Emperor's carriage, drawn by four black horses, two of which were ridden by grooms in red and gold livery. The coachman was imposing in a red coat and waistcoat with gold trimmings, black satin knee breeches, white silk stockings, patent leather pumps and buckles. A lackey sat beside him in the same livery, and one sat behind guarding the mass of flowers that had been given to the Emperor by the pretty girls.

The Emperor wore the uniform of his Stuttgart regiment of infantry, dark blue, with a helmet and feather plume. His face was full of suppressed emotion. He is certainly a fine-looking fellow, resolute, keen, and not coarse. No wonder the people are proud of him. No wonder they shouted lustily as they did. When he drew near us, the dear old lady beside me said, "Now we must make a noise," and she made one, a queer gurgling meouw, like a drowning cat. I gave three Harvard "Rah's," and every one else made the best noise he could. Germany seems to have no cheer, and she needs one, for under excitement the people make more of a groan than cheer. The King of Würtemberg sat beside the Emperor. He looked very delicate, and as the carriage passed us his mantle slipped from his shoulders. There are kind ways of doing little things, and the Emperor William replaced the mantle as a son might have done. In the carriages that followed we had very little interest, but rushed with the crowd to see the Emperor enter the castle. The gardens were enchanting. Earthen cups holding lighted candles were put close together around the borders of the beds and of the floral designs in them. There were stars and moons of light filled with flowers. The trees were hung with red and yellow lanterns. The fountains were illuminated.

On Friday morning we were invited to wait at a friend's house "to see the Emperor pass." I had already seen him "pass" twice, and began to long to see him do something else. All the children in Stuttgart turned out to welcome him. They were led by proud schoolmasters, in black broadcloth coats, tall hats, and glasses. These masters had been soldiers, too, and they gave military orders with unction. They called "Halt!" and the children divided into two lines, and stood on the kerbstones. As far up as we could see there were two lines of little red caps. Schoolgirls filled the lower end of the street. While we were waiting I heard much gossip about poor Dr. Mackenzie and the Empress Victoria. It is hard to say which is most cordially hated in Germany. The feeling seems to go straight through all classes, from titled officers and their wives to fishmongers and dienstmen.

An enthusiastic old lady told me Kaiser Wilhelm was a most wise and devoted father. She said that his little boys stole out of the nursery the other day and went into the yard. At once the soldiers beat a salute on the drums. The little fellows did not know that the salute was for them, but they were delighted with the noise, and after awhile returned to the yard. The drums again saluted them, and this time they found out that their coming caused the drums to beat. So they went back into the house, waited a few minutes, and then came out. For the third time the drums saluted them, and the children were in high glee. The Emperor was in his study, and said to his adjutant, "Go and see what all that drumming is for." The adjutant returned and said the children had been into the yard. "Send them to me," said the Emperor. The boys came, and my old lady shook her head knowingly, and said, "They got something, something with a stick," and the Emperor told them, "Mark you, the German army is not your plaything." Another gossip said that the Empress Victoria scolded the little boys because they did not speak to her in English. They answered her, "Our father says we are German princes, and that we are to speak German, not English."

After hearing his private affairs turned inside out, I looked at him very eagerly when he passed, to see if his face told tales. He saluted our party, and I had a good look into his open face. His glance was steady, keen, and kind. I noticed that he had wool in his ears, and I asked about his health. That, too, was nearly perfect according to these loyal subjects. We hurried to the Stadt Garden, and there had the great pleasure of seeing the Emperor pass for the fourth time. He had not changed in the half hour since we last saw him. The hundred and twenty pretty girls were in the garden, eating bread and honey, and being toasted with champagne. Elderly knights went the rounds, touching their glasses to those of the young ladies, who rose, took a sip, and then sat down again. The military band was playing; the garden was full of people, and every one beamed with satisfaction. At the station I heard an interesting conversation between his Excellency, the eldest officer in Stuttgart, and Frau D——t. The old General had just come from the great dinner which was given to the Emperor. He was enthusiastic over William's speech—such tact, such justice, such discrimination, such magnetism. To each General the Emperor said the right word. The infantry, artillery, cavalry, pioneers, and marine were all remembered in his speech. "Ach Gott! how beautiful!" said the admiring listeners. If he was pleased with Stuttgart, Stuttgart was certainly pleased with him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"PLAYING CHUCKFARTHING WITH THE EMPIRE."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your recent leader, under the above heading, puts concisely a position which has been taken up by several influential journals and by smaller Olympians like Mr. Arnold Forster. Like Mr. Arnold Forster (a combination surely of evil omen) you object to the "expansion" of the Cape—and this after your very powerful advocacy of "the expansion of England." Permit me to make two remarks. (1) That the further expansion of England must be carried on *indirectly*, through her children. With Ireland, Whitechapel, the poor, and the unemployed, at our doors, centralized and Imperial expansion would be folly. (2) That the absurd cry of "Save the nigger!" has (I own not by you) again been raised in this connection. It is significant, however, that after the late Zulu rising Dinizulu gave himself up to the Boer commandant on the express understanding that he should not be surrendered to the English. The "nigger" has often heard, "Codlin's the friend, *not* Short;" but does he believe it? I have purposely abstained from going into the details, for which I have neither space nor knowledge. I merely wished to indicate the general proposition that if our colonies ever break loose the connection with England it will be because their "expansion" is vetoed.—I am, &c.,

ALEXANDER J. MCGREGOR,
(Cape of Good Hope).

Oriel College, Oxford

"THE BEST TRAINS."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—With your permission I should much like to correct the only one of "Engineer's" corrections that Mr. Foxwell has left uncorrected. He writes: "Certainly, the express service on the western portion of their [the Great Western] system is shockingly bad." Writing with the working time-book and the gradient section of the line before me, I will venture to say that the best piece of running on the Great Western is done in Cornwall and South Devon. The 11.15 A.M. up from Penzance reaches Newton Abbott at 3.11. The distance is 111½ miles = 28 2-5 miles an hour. In the interval there are twelve advertised stops absorbing thirty-nine minutes. The line is single most of the way, and there are therefore many other practical stops "for train staff purposes," to say nothing of facing points innumerable. As for gradients, there are literally dozens of miles ranging from 1 in 40 to 1 in 70; anything as good as 1 in 100 is an exceptional luxury. If "Engineer" considers that the performance of this train is "shockingly bad" as compared with a speed of 45¾ between Exeter and Paddington, he will, I think, have difficulty in finding one of his professional colleagues to agree with him.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

W. M. ACWORTH.

October 4.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER MYSTERY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have had several years' intercourse with the most desperate of London criminals, and you may, possibly, on that account consent to add the following to the many suggested theories put forward in your admirable paper to explain the motive of, and thereby start a clue to, the Whitechapel murders. It appears to me that the murderer must have the three following qualifications for the successful perpetration of his crimes:—(1) Cause for deadly vengeance against the unfortunates of the streets; (2) an intimate knowledge of Whitechapel, and equal familiarity with the snail-like alacrity of the London police; with (3) some experience of a dissecting-room. I would suggest to Sir Charles Warren that he should obtain from Sir Edmund Du Cane the names of such convicts as have been liberated, say, during the last six months, who have been employed as infirmary orderlies in the respective prisons from whence discharged. Also the additional information, where such ex-prisoners hailed from before sentence, and whether prostitutes were associated with the police in their original detection or conviction. I believe the murderer to be a man who has suffered a long term of penal servitude for some crime that was brought home to him through the betrayal of one of those casual unfortunates who "pal in" with burglars and other such criminals while spending the "swag" of a successful "bust." I have worked and conversed with hundreds of such men in more than one convict prison, and I cannot help remembering the ferocity with which they invariably spoke of "the moll who put them away," and how they would "do" for her whenever they were "chucked up." Desperate as these men are when outside of prison, many of them—especially the "old fakes"—are models of good behaviour while undergoing penal servitude, as they seek thereby to qualify for the most coveted of prison "billets"—infirmary orderly. In this position they acquire a good deal of knowledge about the use of dissecting-knives, &c., as they are employed to clean up the place where the prison doctors carry out their post-mortem examinations of dead convicts.

My theory, therefore, such as it is, is this:—

1. The murderer is of the "old-fake" criminal type.
2. He belongs to or is very familiar with Whitechapel.
3. He has served a long term, perhaps many terms, of imprisonment, some or all of which punishment he attributes to the class to which the murdered women belong.
4. His previous criminal career makes him familiar with the beat-system of the London police.
5. He has been an infirmary orderly in some convict prison, and he has recently terminated his last sentence.—Yours, &c.

"EX-CONVICT."

October 5.

At Home and Abroad.

Rain has fallen, and all fear of famine in Bombay is removed.

Snow covered the streets of Pontarlier yesterday morning, and in Paris the thermometer was but little above freezing point.

The Galician and Czech-Bohemian newspapers have been very cold and reserved in their remarks on the Imperial visit.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has subscribed Rs.4,000 to the Anti-Congress Patriotic Association, and writes that he strongly sympathizes with its objects.

King Milan is expected to go to Vienna on Wednesday, and to make a stay there of several days' duration, in the course of which he will meet the Emperor Francis Joseph, and confer with Count Kalnoky.

Lord Dufferin has accepted an invitation to a Scottish dinner in Calcutta This will be his last public appearance there. Sir Alexander Wilson is to preside.

On Saturday evening a fire broke out in the Salvation Army barracks at Aldershot. By eight o'clock the barracks had been completely gutted. The Cannon Hotel and other adjoining buildings were in serious danger.

Several thousand persons attended Kennington Oval on Saturday, on the occasion of the National Cyclists' Union benefit meeting, and the racing in the various events proved very interesting.

Two bookmakers, named Lee and Jackson, were fined 40*s.* each at Marylebone on Saturday, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for gambling on the Midland Railway, between Nottingham and London.

Johann Szimits, a young man of good family, who several months ago assassinated a clerk at Trieste and then put the body into a box, after taking from it a sum of 100 florins, was executed at Pest on Saturday.

The German Emin Committee denies the statement of the *Independance Belge* that Prince Bismarck has forbidden the sending of a German expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. The committee further avers that an Emin committee is being formed in Vienna to co-operate with the Berlin committee.

Upwards of fourteen thousand foreigners, resident in Paris, registered themselves at the Prefecture of Police up to Saturday evening. Only seventy-one of these were British subjects. The Belgians were the most numerous nationality.

President Carnot, who left Paris on Saturday morning for Lyons, was heartily received by the people during his journey At Lyons the population assembled in large numbers, and gave him a cordial reception. At a banquet given to him in the evening, he said the example given by the second city in France was calculated to inspire the country with confidence in its destinies.

The New York Tammany Hall Democrats have nominated Sheriff Hugh Grant for the mayoralty, while the county democracy on Saturday passed a resolution supporting Mayor Hewitt, and another savagely attacking the politicians of Tammany Hall.

At a meeting of the London Trades' Council, held on Saturday night, it was decided to issue an appeal to the metropolitan trade societies to make arrangements for giving a suitable reception and welcome to the delegates attending the International Trades' Union Congress in London during November next.

The match for the Golf championship was played at St. Andrews on Saturday, under unfavourable conditions, the wind proving troublesome, especially on the putting greens. The result of the play was that the Championship fell to J. Burns (Warwick), with a score of 171.

A Punjabee and three Afghans have been convicted in Bombay of supplying arms to the Afghan hill tribes. The police recovered three Government rifles, seventeen other rifles, fourteen revolvers, and 3,812 rounds of ball cartridge.

The Wolverhampton magistrates on Saturday sentenced a hairdresser, named Llowarch, to one month's imprisonment for permitting his daughter while suffering from scarlet fever to associate with other children. Defendant had refused to allow the child to be taken to the Borough hospital.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding of the steamer *Earl of Dumfries* on the coast of Morocco, on July 1 last, was concluded at Cardiff on Saturday. The court found that the vessel was not navigated with seamanlike care, and suspended the certificate of the master, James Arthur, for three months.

It has been decided at the War Office that the officers in charge of the Royal Artillery round the coast shall be furnished with maps of the coast and country around the principal fortifications, on a scale of at least one inch to a mile, the maps to be retained in their possession, and regarded as strictly confidential. The maps will have the forts, and the ranges of their guns, shown in block, and are intended for use in the general arrangement for coast defence.

Sir Frederick Abel and Major-General Maitland were present at the annual dinner of the Royal Arsenal Foremen's Association on Saturday, and each spoke with satisfaction of the improvement which had taken place during the year in the organization of the ordnance factories. General Maitland expressed a hope that an order would soon be given for the manufacture of the new magazine rifle, which was likely to prove a serviceable weapon.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, addressing his constituents at Leeds on Saturday evening, pointed out that while Mr. Balfour, the Irish Secretary, went about the country denouncing Liberals for their alleged inaccurate references to Ireland, he had not himself been to Ireland for months, and had to depend for his statements upon the reports of Irish officials, whose methods were illustrated by the report (accompanied by a plan) in regard to the Mitchelstown massacre.

A man named Brown was on Saturday, at the Middlesex sessions, charged with defrauding Henry Hall of money by a trick. It was stated that the prisoner sold the prosecutor some purses, into which had apparently been put a great deal more money than was asked for the purses; but that, on being opened, they were severally found to contain only a few halfpence. The prisoner was acquitted.

A plumber named Dunhill is reported to have attempted to murder Margaret Cooper, a single woman, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Saturday. Dunhill was seen escaping from Cooper's house by a window, and screams were heard. When the door was broken open the woman was found on the floor bleeding from wounds in the throat, a table-knife, covered with blood, being near her. Dunhill was arrested last night.

At the St. Pancras coroner's court on Saturday an inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bloxam, aged twenty-four years, who was found dead at her residence, 46, Georgiana-street, Camden-town, on Thursday. It seems that the woman had been in ill-health, and on the day named administered a quantity of carbolic acid to her boy, a child of four years, and then poisoned herself. The boy is now recovering. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY AT ZANZIBAR.

THEIR RECEPTION BY THE NATIVES.

Mr. George S. Mackenzie and the staff of the British East African Company have arrived at Zanzibar all well. Mr. Mackenzie and his party were cordially received at Mombassa by the Luvati natives. He stayed one day at Mombassa on his way to Zanzibar to present the Sultan in person with his credentials as the representative of the British East African Company. He intends to return to Mombassa this week to assume charge of the coast ports embraced in the English concession. During his stay at Mombassa he visited the town thoroughly and made himself known everywhere, obtaining the fullest information from the natives, who gave it freely on all points in reference to which he made inquiries.

Notwithstanding the excitement prevailing in consequence of the conflict between the employés of the German company and the natives at the southern ports, which the representative chiefs of several inland tribes publicly discussed with him in the bazaar, Mr. Mackenzie was everywhere cordially met by the natives, who expressed confidence that the English company would respect the religious rites and prejudices of the people and uphold the ancient flag and authority of their Sultan at the ports conceded. Intelligent natives are aware that a European administration will develop the dormant resources of the country and bring a settled government and security in its wake.

Mr. Mackenzie (we quote from Reuter's correspondent at Zanzibar) further states that the natives assured him that the quarrel with the Germans was provoked by an unnecessary interference with long-established customs of the people, and that the feeling of hostility was an entirely personal one against the German East African Company, the German Government being held in the highest respect. He also adds that the rupture entails most serious loss to the Sultan of Zanzibar, through the suspension of trade and the cessation of the revenues, and that the German Government would probably materially advance the Imperial interests by insisting on the temporary suspension of the operations of the German Company and by calling for a proper representative to inquire impartially and independently into the whole circumstances of the dispute.

It would then be necessary for the German Company to recommence operations on totally different lines; otherwise, if feelings of national rancour or sentiment were allowed to prevail and a policy of "might is right" were adopted, it would, in the present excited state of the native mind, prolong a conflict unprofitable to all parties and retard civilization and the consequent beneficial effect which the presence of the German Company on the adjoining territory would exercise on the interests of the British East African Company.

The *Times* correspondent at Zanzibar telegraphs:—The six Germans from the Pangani plantations escaped safely in their dhow to Zanzibar. The members of the Matnila mission are safe, and decline to quit their post. The Germans apparently intend to continue holding Bagamoyo and Daressalam, with their men-of-war. The excitement along the coast shows no signs of abatement. The tribes have combined, and are determined not to give in. The injury to trade, and the stoppage of all commerce with the interior are causing widespread distress and discontent among the entire community. The latest news from Kilwa confirms the report that, though wounded on Saturday, the Germans there were not killed till the following Monday. For two days they made fruitless signs for help to the Möwe, which was anchored in the harbour.

THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN.

The rebels' position outside Suakin remains unchanged. Their numbers are reported to have been reduced by desertions due to the scarcity of food; but they still keep up a desultory fire, to which the forts and men-of-war reply at intervals. Deserters report that the rebels are determined to hold the trenches until they are forced to retire. No reinforcements have reached the enemy, but they are expected daily.

A despatch from Mukhtar Pasha to Constantinople, reports that "the condition of the garrison of Suakin is most trying, and that the place will probably fall into the hands of the insurgents." The wish is probably further to the thought for the Porte's zealous Commissioner adds that "the capture will afford a favourable opportunity for Ottoman diplomatic action.

GRINDING LABOUR IN HOLLAND.

The German *Archiv für Sociale Gesetzgebung*, &c., discussing the preliminary reports of the Parliamentary Commission appointed last year by the Dutch Chamber to inquire into the condition of the labouring classes in Holland, gives some interesting facts relating to this subject. Holland is essentially a country of small industries, and having no coal or raw materials of its own, the manufacturers are able to meet foreign competition only by utilizing to the utmost badly-paid labour. The smaller master-bakers of Amsterdam, for instance, in order to compete with the machine-made bread of wealthier bakers, work sixteen hours a day all the week, except on Fridays and Saturdays, when they work for twenty-six hours without intermission. The 5,000 tailers of the same city try to compete with the large firm Van der Waal, which employs machinery worked by women and girls, by working with their wives and children till midnight, and sometimes twenty-four and even forty-eight hours on end. Day and night work prevails in Dutch bakeries, steam mills, breweries, vinegar factories, sugar refineries, and the gas, glass, paper, and many other industries. The work is done in shifts or relays, so that the man who works during the day one week works during the night the following week, and if men are ill or away others who have already worked must take their places, so that extremely long hours—eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty-six hours are mentioned—are common. The average day in the great majority of the factories is thirteen to fourteen hours. In one province in which complete statistics were obtained it was found that 39 per cent. of the total number of workpeople was composed of women and children, and the number everywhere is constantly increasing. The effects of women and children labour on the rising generation are exhibited in various ways. Infant mortality in all Holland increased 19 per cent. between 1880 and 1885, while in Maastricht the increase was 21, Eindhoven 30, and Gouda 33 per cent. The following are the principal recommendations of the Commissioners:—Efficient factory inspection, enforcing the law against children's labour, prohibition of night and Sunday labour for women and children and provision for securing adequate rest for them, and prohibition of female labour for a month after confinement.

THE SPORT OF EMPERORS AND PRINCES.

The Imperial shooting party in Styria has had such bad weather that no chamois could be tried for on Saturday. Rain and snow fell all day long. The two Emperors, the King of Saxony, and Crown Prince Rudolph shot the woods at the foot of the mountains for stags, but the whole party made only a poor bag of twenty-four. The German Emperor never got a shot. The King of Saxony killed three stags, and the Emperor of Austria two. Yesterday morning the two Emperors attended Divine service in the parish church of Neuberg, and afterwards attempted some more shooting, but the weather was again detestable. The Imperial sportsmen appear to have had some idea of returning to Vienna, for telegrams were sent thither to inquire what weather there was in the capital; but there too there had been unceasing rain, with cold east winds since Friday. The Crown Prince left Neuberg on Saturday for Georgeny in Transylvania, where he will be joined by the Prince of Wales. There is a good report as to bears, and the Princes are promised fine sport with these animals. The German Emperor will leave for Italy on Wednesday by way of Mürzzuschlag, Bruck, and Pontafel. He wishes to be back in Berlin on the 21st, that he may proceed to Hamburg on the following day. He will return to Berlin by way of Munich, without passing through Vienna.

HOW THEY AMUSED THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Among the sights which the Prince of Wales witnessed during his visit to Bucharest was the inauguration of the new waterworks which are to supply Bucharest with filtered water. An imitation of the fountains and cascades of St. Cloud was erected in the Cismegui Park for this occasion. As soon as the King and the Prince of Wales arrived in the park the water was set flowing, and the mayor of the city presented each of the illustrious visitors with a glass of water from the new springs.

The performers in the charade at Court on Saturday night achieved a brilliant success. The charade consisted of fourteen tableaux, representing scenes from Shakspeare's works. Each of the first thirteen tableaux stood for a letter of the alphabet, and the thirteen letters together spelt "Prince of Wales." The final tableau represented the Prince himself in an allegorical scene. These tableaux were all devised by Queen Elizabeth, who is well known as a writer under the pseudonym of Carmen Sylva. Her Majesty's brother, the Prince of Wied, took a leading part in the performance.

Then there has been a picnic on the mountain above the Castle at Sinaia. The Royal party made the ascent, following the course of the picturesque Pelesch through a fine forest, and passing the cascade. There was beautiful weather, and the day was spent delightfully. Several photographs were taken of the party. In the evening a gala dinner was given at the Castle to the Royal Household and the *personnel* of the British Legation. At nine the English comedy "The Happy Pair" was rendered by the charming and accomplished daughter of the American Minister and by Mr. Kennedy. A French comedy by Alfred de Musset followed, acted by the Queen's maids of honour and members of Roumanian society.

GERMANY AND THE SAVAGE ISLANDS.

Referring to the statement that Admiral Fairfax was under orders to comply with the request of the natives of the Savage Islands, and establish a British protectorate there, a Foreign Office communiqué in the *North German Gazette* remarks that the English Government would not be able to respond to such a wish on the part of the natives seeing that in the Anglo-German agreement touching the respective spheres of interest in the West Pacific (of April 6, 1886), the Savage Islands were declared to be neutral.

A DISASTROUS FALL OF THE NILE.

The Nile, says a telegram from Alexandria, has fallen thirty inches during the week, and is now lower not only than any level recorded, but than any mentioned by tradition during the last one hundred years. It is difficult to exaggerate the seriousness of the consequences, which even people ordinarily sanguine represent as of the utmost gravity, implying not only a great financial strain on the Government, but famine to a large portion of the population of Upper Egypt, which again will increase the difficulties experienced in the defence of the frontier.

POISONED BY MISTAKE AT A FRENCH HOSPITAL.

The second son of Baron Carayon-Latour, quartermaster in the 8th Dragoons at Metz, aged twenty-two, died on Saturday from the effects of poison, supposed to be arsenic, given him by mistake for bismuth by an attendant at the Mourmelon Military Hospital. He had been in the hospital for fever, and on leaving to visit his father at Paris he asked the attendent for a bismuth powder for diarrhœa. The attendant gave him a white powder, and on his way to the train he began to suffer great pain. He managed, however, to reach Paris, and told his father that he had been poisoned through a mistake. Medical aid was unavailing, and after ten days' agony he died.

TWO EXTRAORDINARY TRIALS.

Two extraordinary trials have just taken place at Bucharest. In one the Director of Police and a high official of his department were charged with having tortured prisoners in order to extort confessions from them. The case was proved, and the accused were sentenced to a fine of 2,000 f. each. As they will probably be dismissed from their posts, they will have received substantial if not sufficient punishment.

The other trial was that of some men who formed part of a very large association of swindlers trading in a so-called "golden water" This water was said to have wonderful scientific properties, and to enable its possessors to make gold coins, hundreds of dishonest persons became purchasers of the water, and no less than 500,000 f. passed through the hands of the swindlers. There is no doubt that they had some subordinate police officials in their pay, for several men who discovered that they had been tricked and demanded to have their money returned were not only kept quiet, but made to disgorge more money under threat of being arrested for coining. All the accused were sentenced to imprisonment for terms of one or two years.

THE FASTING MAN.

The Italian Succi has (a Madrid telegram says) completed half of his fast. The first fifteen days made him lose only nine kilogrammes. He fences daily with several swordsmen to show his agility. He takes nothing but small quantities of water. The medical men three times a day examine his stomach with an instrument to see if he has taken food. Doctors and journalists watch him night and day. Succi talks with the many visitors to the Exhibition who go to see him every day, and seems to enjoy perfect health. He is in high spirits.

THE HONOURABLE JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America during the late Civil War, writing to Messrs. FRY'S agent, says:—"The samples of Cocoa which you kindly sent have been received safely, and have been tried by my family, who consider the different preparations of Cocoa unusually delicate and agreeable." To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

NOTICES.

In view of the popular demand for last week's PALL MALL BUDGET, *containing the only* FULL AND UNABRIDGED *Translation of the*

SUPPRESSED DIARY

of the late Emperor Frederick, the Diary will be re-issued immediately, in cheaper form, as a PALL MALL GAZETTE EXTRA. *This Translation differs from any other published, in comprising the whole Text of the Diary as given in the suppressed number of the* DEUTSCHE RUNDSCHAU, *and not merely the few and garbled extracts which have alone appeared in other newspapers.*

THE POLICE AND THE CRIMINALS OF LONDON.

A REPORT OF AN UNOFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

A series of important articles, full of startling facts bearing upon the present disturbed state of London, have begun to appear in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *to-day. They will be continued day after day until the series is complete. Newsagents in town and country are requested to send their orders early in order that they may be supplied with the numbers they require.*

FOURTH EDITION.

TERRIBLE BALLOON ACCIDENT IN CANADA

A FALL OF ONE THOUSAND FEET.

Mail news from Canada states that on Wednesday week, at the Centra Canada Exhibition at Ottawa, one of the attractions was a balloon ascent in which Professor Williams, after reaching a height of 1,000 feet, was to descend by means of a parachute. Fully 5,000 persons were on the Exhibition grounds to watch the performance and assist the professor. Many willing hands stood around holding on to the aërial monster until it should be inflated and the words "Let go" given. Among the crowd was a young man named Wensley, who had secured a good hold of the rope running around the bottom of the balloon. All was ready and the professor shouted "let go," when to the surprise of every one Wensley still maintained his hold on the rope deaf to all the cries of the crowd to drop. After he had reached about fifty feet in the air he shouted twice, appearing to have recovered his senses on realizing the perilous situation he was now in, but it was too late, and with the balloon rapidly going upward he kept his grasp, endeavouring to raise his leg through the rope to give him a hold. After he had reached a height of about one thousand feet he was seen by the breathless crowd below to draw himself up as a last effort to save himself, and then his hold relaxed, and with lightning speed he commenced his descent towards the earth. At this point the excitement among the spectators was beyond description, women fainted, and a panic was but narrowly averted. When the first part of the fall was commenced, he came feet foremost, but suddenly turned a somersault, and with outstretched arms and legs he struck the earth. The body fell to the ground about 300 yards from where the balloon started. A rush was made for the spot, where the lifeless mass of humanity lay disfigured almost beyond recognition. Neck, arm and legs were broken. Life must have been ended before the ground was reached. Professor Williams, ignorant of the terrible tragedy, cut adrift from his balloon to commence his descent, about twenty seconds after Wensley had started downwards, and when he learned of the terrible accident he was completely prostrated.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MORE FIGHTING ON THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

SIMLA, Oct. 8.—General M'Queen, retiring with the third column from the western slope of the Black Mountain, arrived yesterday on the ridge at the back of the mountain, hotly followed by the enemy. Three Sepoys were killed and two wounded. A reconnoitering party found a new route, which is now being mended; while thus engaged they were under a heavy fire from the enemy, by which three men were killed and one wounded. The second and third columns are now joined in one camp.

VISIT OF THE TZAR TO BATOUM.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—The Emperor and Empress spent Saturday afternoon at Novo Rossijsk, after which their Majesties proceeded on board the steamer *Moskwa*, which was escorted by nine other ships of the Black Sea fleet to Batoum, where they arrived yesterday morning, and were received with much ceremony by the principal authorities, and the foreign Consuls. Large numbers of inhabitants, forming an interesting mixture of Caucasian and Eastern people, had assembled in their national costumes, and gave their Majesties a hearty welcome. After attending Divine service in the local church, the Emperor and Empress were present at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new Orthodox cathedral. They left Batoum in the evening

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE CAUCASUS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—Prince Dondukoff Korsakoff, being desirous of resigning the governorship of the Caucasus, and Count Paul Schuvaloff wishing to exchange the Embassy at Berlin for another important post, it is in contemplation to appoint the Count Prince Dondoukoff's successor. Count Schouvaloff has, however, a competitor in the person of General Rosenbach, the present Governor of Turkestan, who also solicits the governorship of the Caucasus.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—During the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new Polish Catholic Church in Reading, Pennsylvania, the platform fell in and a hundred persons were injured.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 7.—Thirty-three fresh cases of yellow fever and nine deaths have occurred here during the past twenty-four hours.

THE EAST-END MURDERS.

A STRANGE STORY ABOUT JACK-THE-RIPPER.

The following extraordinary story has been sent to us by the Central News. We publish it with all reserve, and without at present attaching to it any special importance :—

The Central News Agency says :—"A startling fact has just come to light. After killing Katherine Eddowes in Mitre-square, the murderer, it is now known walked to Goulston-street, where he threw away the piece of the deceased, woman's apron upon which he had wiped his hands and knife. Within a few feet of this spot he had written upon the wall, "The Jews shall not be blamed for nothing" Most unfortunately one of the police officers gave orders for this writing to be immediately sponged out, probably with a view of stifling the morbid curiosity which it would certainly have aroused. But in so doing a very important link was destroyed, for had the writing been photographed a certain clue would have been in the hands of the authorities. The witnesses who saw the writing, however, state that it was similar in character to the letters sent to the Central News and signed 'Jack the Ripper,' and though it would have been far better to have clearly demonstrated this by photography, there is now every reason to believe that the writer of the letter and postcard sent to the Central News (facsimiles of which are now to be seen outside every police-station) is the actual murderer. The police, consequently, are very anxious that any citizen who can identify the handwriting should without delay communicate with the authorities. Another communication has been received from the writer of the original 'Jack the Ripper' letter, which, acting upon official advice, it has been deemed prudent to withhold for the present. It may be stated, however, that although the miscreant avows his intention of committing further crimes shortly it is only against prostitutes that his threats are directed, his desire being to respect and protect honest women."

Fears were expressed among the police on Saturday that the night would not pass without some startling occurrence, and the most extraordinary precautions were taken in consequence. Sir Charles Warren had sent every available man into the East-end district. During Saturday night and the early hours of Sunday morning several persons were arrested and detained at local police-stations until all the circumstances in connection with their apprehension were thoroughly sifted. Several of these were given into custody on grounds which proved on inquiry to be flimsy and even foolish, and the police have in consequence been put to a good deal of trouble without any corresponding result. It seemed at times as if every person in the streets were suspicious of every one else he met, and as if it were a race between them who should first inform against his neighbour. There is at present nobody in custody.

According to a Reuter's telegram from New York, the *New York Herald* declares that the seaman named Dodge, who recently stated that a Malay, whom he met in London, threatened to murder a number of Whitechapel women for robbing him, said he knew the street where the Malay stayed, but that he would not divulge the name until he learned what chance there was of a reward. He stated, however, that the street was not far from the East India Dock-road; but he was not certain about the house where the man lived. Another seaman said he thought the Malay was now on a vessel plying in the North Sea.

THE HAMPTON WICK COLLISION.—OFFICIAL REPORT.

The report upon the cause of the fatal collision which occurred on the 6th of August at Hampton Wick is published this morning. Major Marindin attributes the collision to the blunder of the Kingston Junction signalman, who admitted that the accident was due to his mistake; but great carelessness was shown by the driver and fireman of the light engine, who were first misled by the signalman, but afterwards omitted to keep a sharp look out. The signalling arrangements at Kington Junction are deficient, and should at once be remedied. It is possible that the signalman at Hampton Wick might have averted the collision by throwing up his signals against the light engine if he had been warned in time. Major Marindin mentions the want of some very short code or other telegraphic or telephonic signals, on receipt of which a signalman must at once throw all his signals to danger. The present code signal is too long for use in a sudden emergency, and, moreover, as there appears to be some doubt as to which of three would have been the right signal to have given, the regulations on this head should be made more clear. The evidence shows that the brake upon the passenger train was sharply applied by the driver before the collision took place, so in justice to the poor fellow who lost his life it should be recorded that he was evidently keeping a good look out.

THE WANDSWORTH REGISTRATION.

The Borough of Wandsworth Liberal Association send the following results of this year's parliamentary registration :—Total claims sent in, Liberals, 705, Conservatives, 757; Liberal claims sustained, 554; Conservative claims sustained, 683; Liberal objections, 91; Conservative, 139.

THREE WORKMEN BURNED TO DEATH.

At Aberdour, on the Firth of Forth, to-day, a fire, which caused three deaths, occurred at the works of a new railway in process of construction. At an early hour flames broke out in one of the huts occupied by workmen on the line; the hut was consumed and afterwards the charred bodies of three navvies were found.

ALMOST UNPARALLELED.

Yesterday (Sunday) the Rev. H. P. Jeston, vicar of Cholesbury, near Tring, kept the sixty-seventh anniversary of his ordination. He is nearly ninety-two years of age, and has been vicar of the parish for forty-six years—the length of time the previous vicar, the Rev. David Roderick, the trusty friend of Dr. Parr, held the living. For only two vicars to be in a parish for more than 100 years is almost unparalleled.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT RICHMOND.

A serious railway accident happened last night at Richmond station. An empty South Western train was being shunted on to one of the sidings adjoining the platform when the brake of the rear guard's van refused to act. The carriages ran at a terrible pace down the siding, cleared the blocks at the end and crashed with a loud noise against the station-master's office. Fortunately that official was not "in" at the time. The interior of the office is now a complete wreck. The guard's van was smashed, and one of the passenger carriages is also seriously damaged. The rear guard had a very narrow escape.

DR GEFFCKEN AND THE DIARY.

Contrary to a published statement from Hamburg, Dr. Geffcken has not yet been released on bail. His incarceration for the purposes of preliminary examination has now lasted more than a week, and vain have been all the efforts of his friends to procure his release on the plea of failing health, and even on that of his being *non compos mentis*. What the results of his preliminary examination are (says the *Times* correspondent) is not yet clear, but one thing at least now quite certain is that Dr. Geffcken was the person who supplied the *Rundschau* with the late Emperor's diary. There is little doubt, too, that he got this copy of the diary direct from the Crown Prince himself, with whom he frequently had the honour of conversing. The Empress Augusta, too, had a great opinion of Dr. Geffcken, so that whenever he came to Berlin her Majesty generally placed a carriage at his disposal. With the Emperor Frederick he was on a favoured footing. Dr. Julius Rodenberg, the editor of the *Rundschau*, had gone off to the Riviera to enjoy a holiday. Hearing there of the hue and cry that had been raised on the subject of the diary, Dr. Rodenberg at once telegraphed to Berlin, placing himself at the disposal of the Minister of Justice. But no answer was returned to this message, and, indeed, a reply was all the more superfluous, seeing that meanwhile the publishers of the *Rundschau* had so far yielded to the force of circumstances as to reveal to the police the name of the person who had given them the diary. To the honour of Dr. Rodenberg, he himself had no share whatever in this extraordinary proceeding, which, when he returned to Berlin, he found the general theme of vigorous condemnation. It is true that in Germany an editor may be sent to gaol for six months for refusing to disclose the writer or communicator of an incriminated article; but the publishers of the *Deutsche Rundschau* are evidently not of the stuff of which martyrs are made, as poor Dr. Geffcken has found to his bitter cost.

MR. MORLEY AND THE WELSH LIBERALS.

One of our Welsh correspondents telegraphs:—Thousands of excursionists are pouring into Newtown to-day from all parts of North and Mid-Wales to take part in the demonstration of welcome to Mr. John Morley. The Cambrian and Mid-Wales Railway excursion trains are crowded. In consequence of the serious crisis in the relationship between the North and South Wales Liberal Federations, intense interest is taken in Mr. Morley's speech. South Wales has pronounced for an extreme Nationalist programme, apart from Liberalism; while Mr. Osborne Morgan, who is practically the mouthpiece of the North Wales Federation, writes:—"I am not prepared in the present momentous crisis of their fortunes to introduce fresh element of discord into the Liberal party, and by so doing to imperil and retard the successful issue of the arduous conflict in which Mr. Gladstone is engaged."

THE TOURISTS LOST IN THE CAUCASUS.

Information has been received to the effect that heavy snowfalls have already occurred in the mountain regions of the Caucasus. The higher glaciers are usually inaccessible after the middle of September. There is but very slight hope, therefore, that the search parties instituted by the executive of the Alpine Club, and now actively at work, will obtain any more definite information this year as to the exact fate of the missing mountaineers. If such prove to be the case, we understand the Alpine Club will organize a search party early next spring. Many offers of personal assistance have already been made.

A telegram from Tiflis says: Intelligence received here announces that Mr. W. F. Donkin and Mr. Fox, the missing English tourists, were lost, with their two guides, on the glaciers of Mount Kaschtantau, but that nothing positive is known as to their fate. Mr. Oulle, another tourist, has arrived to organize a search for the missing party.

SANITARY SCIENCE AT CAMBRIDGE.

The under-mentioned candidates have satisfied the examiners at Cambridge University in both parts of the examination for certificates of proficiency in sanitary science:—G. Adkins, W. B. Featherstone, F. C. A. Treadgold, A. J. Anderson, J. Glaisher, W. Venis, S. Barwise, J. Hickman, J. Vincent, J. F. Caiger, W. Little, H. E. Waddy, S. Davies, W. T. G. Robinson, S. White, E. Drummond, P. C. Smith, A. W. Williams, R. S. O. Dudfield, J. Sheen, F. M. Williams, G. F. W. Ewens, T. Thomson, and C. R. Woods.

A NEW BERLIN BANK.

The International Bank of Berlin was founded on Saturday with a capital of 20,000,000 marks (£1,000,000). The new institution will absorb the banking business of Messrs. I. T. Goldberger, without, however, taking over the liabilities. The board of directors includes Herr Goldberger, the Belgian Consul-General, and Herr Rudolf Dessauer, manager of the banking-house of Messrs. Rothschild in Vienna.

THE GREAT SALT SYNDICATE.

Intelligence has been received in Cheshire from the head offices in London that Mr. John Corbett, M.P., has at length given in his adhesion to the Salt Syndicate. Mr. Corbett is by far the largest owner of salt works in Worcestershire, and his support will be most valuable to the movement. He will be a director of the syndicate.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. George S. Venables, Q.C., which occurred on Saturday morning, at his residence in Curzon-street, after an illness of some weeks' duration. Mr. Venables was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1836, and took silk in 1863.

The third session of the St. Pancras Parliament, the largest debating society in the metropolis, opens at the Vestry Hall, King's-road, N.W., to-morrow (Tuesday) the 9th inst., at 8 P.M.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—North-westerly and northerly winds, light; cloudy, milder, possibly slight rain.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 3 h. 24 m.
After. 3 h. 45 m.

THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.

SUN Rises 6h. 15 m.
,, Sets 5 h. 20 m.
MOON—First Qr. ☽ 12th, 5 h. 29 m. Mg.

Noon to-day ← Saturday

Noon to-day → Saturday

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, October 8, 1888.—Dull hazy to cold bright.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS WEAK.—FOREIGN STOCKS AND AMERICANS DEPRESSED.

In the open market this morning the tendency is easier, though no appreciable movement in rates is shown. Short money is rather more plentiful owing to the release of the dividends, but borrowers are again paying 3¾ per cent. for loans for the day. The discount rate, though still called 4⅛ to 4¼ per cent. for three months' bank paper, is not firm at that, the expected receipt of a large sum in gold at the Bank to-day helping to weaken the discount market. For the time being there is a disposition to look for an easier condition of the market, but, of course, much depends on whether or not the Bank will be able to retain the gold now arriving from abroad.

The tendency of prices on the Stock Exchange is again in the downward direction owing to a continued disposition of operators for a rise to reduce or close their bargains in view of the settlement which commences on Wednesday, and at which it is expected that high carrying-over rates will have to be paid. Consols are the turn harder, "Goschens" showing a recovery of ⅛. In the Home Railway market there is a general though slight decline, the chief fall being ⅜ in Great Western. Foreign Government Bonds, however, are decidedly weak, partly on the anticipation of an advance in the Bank of Germany rate. Turkish descriptions, Egyptian, Hungarian, Russian, and Spanish have all been offered, and are lower, while the only firm stocks amongst European issues are French. Costa Rica Bonds are better. American Railway securities are depressed in sympathy with the lower prices received from New York, and the majority of the changes are unfavourable. The principal selling has been of Milwaukee and St. Paul shares and Northern Pacific Preference. The Vanderbilt stocks are also heavy, and Union Pacific, are flat.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: North Eastern ⅛. *Receded*: Great Western ⅜, Hull and Barnsley, Brighton Deferred, and Sheffield Deferred ¼, Great Eastern, Chatham Ordinary, North Western, and North British Preference ½ each.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*; Costa Rica A and B, and Argentine Hard Dollars ½, and French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ¼. *Declined*: Greek 1881 1, Uruguay ½, Turkish 1871 and Defence ⅜, Group 1 ¼, Group 2 ⅛, Spanish Four per Cents. 7-16, Egyptian Unified 7-16, the Preference ¼, the Daira ⅜, Hungarian Gold ¼, Russian 1873 ¼, Italian 3-16, Portuguese ⅛, Mexican ⅛, and Peruvian 1872, 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Fallen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul 1⅝, Denver Preference 1¼, the Ordinary ½, Northern Pacific Preference 1, Union Pacific shares ¾, Central Pacific, Lake Shore, and New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ⅝, New York Central, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Norfolk and Western Preference ½, Erie Second Mortgage ½, the shares ¼, Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅜, Louisville and Nashville, Ontario, Pennsylvania, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, and Wabash Preference ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed ¼. *Lower*: Mexican Ordinary First and Second Preference ⅛, Grand Trunk First Preference ½, the Second Preference ¼, the Third Preference ⅛, Canada Pacific ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

Rio Tinto shares are up ⅛, but De Beers shares are down ⅝, Suez Canal ½, Allsopp, Hotchkiss, and Spratt's ⅛, Imperial Ottoman Bank and Mason and Barry 1-16.

Subscriptions are invited for 75,000 Ordinary and 101,700 Five per Cent. Preference Shares of £5 each of the Swedish and Norwegian Railway Company (Limited), the price for the ordinary being par, and for the preference 75 per cent., or £3 15s. each. The company acquired in 1883 a concession for the making of a railway from Lulea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, to Gellivara Iron Mountain, being about 132 miles in length, and thence through the iron ore deposits at Luosavara and Kirunavara, and then through Norway to Ofoten Fjord, a distance of about 176½ miles from Gellivara. In December, 1887, the railway was laid from the port of Lulea to the Gellivara Iron Mountain, the ballasting and other work is nearly completed, and mineral and other traffic is daily carried over it; while the line from Ofoten Fjord to Gellivara is being pushed on, and is expected to be completed during 1890. The railway company has obtained the right to work the iron ore deposits for a period of fifty years at a royalty of from 8*s.* to 6*d.* per ton.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
Consols	100		⅛
New Consols 2¾	95⅛	7	
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅛	103	
Local Loan Stock	102		½
New 2½ per. Cent	93¼	4¼	
India 3½ per Cent	104⅜		⅛
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71		½
Egyptian Guar.	99¼		¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 5⅝	110	11	xd
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100	1	xd
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110⅛	11	
Liverpool	110		½
FOREIGN STOCKS			
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2	
Do. Hard Dols	71	2	
Do. Treasury	93⅝	6½	
Austrian Gold	89	91	
Do. Silver	87	9	
Brazilian 1875	101⅛	2⅝	
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	99	101	xd
Do. Cedulas I.	6½	2	
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	99	101	
Costa Rica A	92	4	
Do. B	91	2	
Egypt. State Dom.	101		⅛
Do. Unified	83⅛		⅞
Do. Preference	102		¼
Do. Daira Sanieh	73		⅛
French 3 p.c. Rnts	83¼	1¼	xd
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103½	4	
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	79⅛	80¼	
Hung. Gold Rente	81⅞	2¼	
Italian	91⅜	5⅝	
Mexican Convertec	39⅜		⅝
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	11⅜		⅝
Do. 6 p.c.	13¼	26	
Portuguese	6½		¼
Russian 1873	98		¼
Spanish 4 p. c.	72		¼ xd
Turkish 1854	99	101	
Group 1	24½	5	
Group 2	15⅛		⅜
Group 4	14¼	15	
4½ p.c. 1871	83		½
5 p. c. Defence	95		½
5 p. c. Priority	80	2	
Uruguay Unified	72¼		¼
Virginia Funded	40	1	
U.S. 4½ p.c.	103⅛	10⅝	
BRITISH RAILWAYS			
Caledonian	111⅜		⅛ xd
Great Eastern	69⅜		⅜
Great Northern	116	17	
Ditto A	101	2	
Great Western	149		⅛
Hull and Barnsley	34½	5	
Lanc. and York	128	19	
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5	
Do. A	129⅛		⅝
Chatham (Ordinary)	23⅜		¼
Do. Preference	101¼	2¼	
North Western	163		½
South Western	138	9	
Manchester & Shef.	70	2	
Do. A	35⅛		⅛
Met. Consolidated	74		½
Do. Land Stock	70	1	
Do. District	34		½
Midland	133⅛		⅜
North British Pref.	74¼		⅛
Do. Def.	51⅞	2⅛	
North Eastern	153¼	9	
North Stafford	103	11	
South Eastern	133	5	
Do. Deferred	111⅛		⅛
FOREIGN RAILWAYS			
Canada Pacific	58		½
Cen. Pacific Share	33		½
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	66		½
Denver & R. Grande	19⅜		¼
Do. Pref.	52¼		¾
Illinois Shares	120	1	
Lake Shore	101½	5	
Ohio & Mississipp.	24½	5	
Louis. and Nash.	61¼		½
Mex. Cen. Bonds	60		⅛
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12⅜	13	
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111⅛	12	
New York Ontario	16⅛	17⅛	
Erie Shares	29½	30	
Do. Sec. Mort.	102½	3	
Norfolk & West. Pref	56⅛		⅛
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	40¼	1	
North. Pacific Pref.	60¼		¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	56½	7	
Phil. and Read. Sh.	28¼	7	
Union Pacific Shares	62⅜	3⅛	
Wabash Preferred	27¾	8¼	
Do. Gen. Mort.	44¼		¼
Grand Trunk Sh.	11	3 15	5 16
Do. First Pref.	67½		¼
Do. Second Pref.	43¼		¼
Do. Third Pref.	27		¼
Do. Guaranteed	70¼		¼
Mexican Ordinary	49⅜		¼
Do First Pref	122¼		½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	81½	2	
Lombardo-Venetian	9		¼
Varna 3 per cent	7⅛		⅜
Nitrate Railway	25½	6	
BANKS.			
Alliance Bank	13¾	14¼	
City Bank	20½	1⅜	
Consolidated Bank	7⅛	8¼	
Imperial Ottoman	11		⅛
London and County	83¼	6½	
Union of London	43	1	
London and West.	66½	7½	
London Joint Stock	39	43	
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42	4	
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	51	2	
MINES			
Indian Consolidated	⅜		½
Mysore shares	3⅛		⅜
Goregums	1⅛		⅝
Cape Copper	5⅛		⅜
Namaqua	3¼		⅛
Mason and Barry	10⅞	11	⅛
Rio Tinto	22⅛		¼
Montana £1 shares	1⅜	2	
De Beers	21⅛		¼
Kimberley Cent.	3¼	5	
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.			
Anglo-American	47¼	8¼	
Do. Pref.	79⅛	80	
Brazilian Submarine	13¼		½
Direct Unit. States	10⅛		⅜
Eastern	12¼		½
Ditto Extension	13		¼
United Telephone	13¼		¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅛		⅜
TRAMWAYS ETC			
London Gen. Om.	195	200	
London Street	13⅛	14½	
London Tramway	13½	14½	
North Metropolitan	17	18	
WATERWORKS.			
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5	
East London	197	202	
Grand Junction	124	8	
Kent	270	5	
Lambeth	260	3	
New River, New	343	52	
Sthwrk. & Vauxhal.	166	71	
W. Middlesex	265	70	
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
Gaslight & Coke A	248	52	
Imp. Continental	211	14	
South Metropolitan	306	11	
Brush Elec. Lt. (£4 pd)	3¾		⅝
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allsopp	8		⅜
Guinness and Co.	307½	12½	
Hotchkiss	10½		¼
Bryant and May	15⅛		⅜
Spratt's Patent	9½		¼
P. and O. Steam	64	6	
Royal Mail Steam	64	7	
Nat. Discount Co.	111½	12	
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19¼	
Suez Canal	86¼	7⅛	
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5	
London and St. K.	4⅛	4	

THE MUSICAL METHODISTS IN PICCADILLY.

HUGH PRICE HUGHES ON TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Outside Prince's Hall, in Piccadilly, there was a big crowd on Saturday evening long before half-past seven. It obstructed the traffic on the pavement for a few minutes, just as in the case of the theatres in the Strand, only more so. Rich and poor mingled in the crowd, and there was no distinction between the two at this entertainment, for the simple reason that there was nothing to pay. So it came to pass that as soon as the doors were opened very few minutes elapsed before a thousand people were comfortably accommodated in the handsome hall and the doors were closed again. The audience was composed to a large extent of young men and women from the business establishments in the West-end, but there was a good muster of genuine working men and women—some of the very poorest in the front seats, whose delighted appreciation of the music was both obvious and encouraging. There were rich people, too—the best proof of which is that there were sovereigns dropped into the collection bags. For there was a collection. Indeed, the collection was about the only thing like Methodism in the proceedings—or, at any rate, the only thing that resembled the Methodism of the old school. But what were the proceedings, and what the occasion? It was the first of the winter series of free orchestral concerts in connection with the Wesleyan Mission in the West-end; and if all the concerts are to attain the same standard of excellence as that of Saturday evening, it is no exaggeration to say that few better concerts are heard even at the Albert Hall, and many that are given at Kensington are far inferior to it.

A few words about the orchestra. There were some fifty or sixty instruments, and Mr. Heath Mills, who is one of Mr. Hughes's most useful and hard-working coadjutors at the mission, has every reason to be proud of the performance. Among the performers one noticed several well-known professionals. There was for instance Mr. E. O'Brien from the Academy, leading the first violins; there was Mr. Crosby (clarinet); and Mr. Leipold, so well-known at the Guildhall School of Music, was the pianist. His playing of Liszt's rendering of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was simply perfect. Rarely is a piano solo received in a mixed audience with such enthusiasm as was this. Of the orchestral music in the programme that which seemed to delight the audience most was the selection from "Traviata," the overture to "The Bohemian Girl," the "Turkish Patrol," and Garcia's beautiful aria for violin, piano, and clarinet. The vocalists on Saturday were Miss A. Davies, who was obliged to repeat "My mother bids me bind my hair"; and Mr. Egbert Roberts, whose second song, "The Naval Brigade," was loudly encored and repeated. The programme concluded with a spirited march, "Processional," specially arranged by Mr. Heath Mills for these concerts.

The usual interval was occupied by Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, who interposed with a little speech of about five minutes or so, during which he contrived to make a few well-chosen remarks about matters that are occupying the public mind just now. Mr. Hughes is not a man to be effaced anywhere, even at a concert—and this was what he called "his little solo." But the audience cheered him so frequently and so loudly that it must be taken for granted they enjoyed the interposition. In those few minutes he managed to say something about the murders, the police, the county councils, the newspapers, the education struggle that is coming, "S. G. O's" letters in the *Times*, besides a little about the work they were doing in West Central London, and the collection "that always follows his solo." We will just refer to what he said about the murders in the East-end and the indignation which had been spent upon the police and the authorities—everybody, in fact, but themselves. This is how he pointed his moral:—

> My own feeling with respect to these dreadful atrocities is that it is a very extraordinary thing that some persons in the press and elsewhere have worked themselves up into such a state of excitement and indignation about half a dozen calamities of this kind, while they have been for years absolutely deaf and dumb to the dreadful iniquities that are daily perpetrated in London upon the helpless and the unfortunate. I sympathize very strongly with that letter which Mrs. Fenwick Miller wrote to the papers on this subject, and wonder how it is that people are thus straining at a gnat while they are complacently swallowing a camel.

Mr. Hughes went on to say a word for the police. He was as ready to denounce the police as he was to denounce anybody and everybody in the world if it were proved that they were not doing their duty, or were doing what was wrong; but it was shameful to make the police of London the scapegoat for the general selfishness and indifference of the great masses of the citizens. (This was loudly applauded.) If Londoners showed anything like the interest in these matters that the people of provincial towns evinced in municipal affairs, they would never allow their police to be made a military force under the control of one military man. (Loud applause again.) Then came a passing reference to the education question that was coming to the front, and the consequent necessity of selecting good men for the new county Councils—he was half inclined to stand as a candidate himself, a pleasantry which brought down the house. Then the programme was resumed; and when the concert closed with the National Anthem, the winter series had been very successfully inaugurated.

MR. DILLON'S APPEAL TO THE MEN OF TIPPERARY.

Mr. Dillon was to have addressed a meeting held at Tipperary yesterday. Being, however, advised to take rest, he did not attend, but sent a letter, in which he says:—

> It seems to me that there is no hope for the Irish tenants, except in some method which will convince the landlords that it will not pay to treat them in an insulting and an unrelenting spirit. This winter is sure to be one of fierce struggle, and I desired extremely to make a personal appeal to the people of Tipperary to throw themselves into the movement with all their old fire and their old courage. I must now content myself with appealing to them, through the medium of this letter, and I do earnestly call upon the men of Tipperary to let themselves be heard of this coming winter and to strike one more blow for Ireland. It is precisely the same cause for which you have struggled in the past—the same cause in which we fought together side by side in '75 and '76, when John Mitchell was elected for Tipperary. It is the cause of Irish freedom, and the struggle of this winter may be the final one. Surely, then, the men of Tipperary and Clonmellon will be found in the front of the fight during the coming winter.

Among the other speakers at the meeting was Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., who said Mr. Balfour thought the Irish people were defeated; but his work was only beginning. The Chief Secretary had a predecessor who, too, at one time thought his work in Ireland was ended by coercion; but Mr. Forster was greatly disappointed, and he went back a defeated and disgraced and conquered statesman. Like a Whitechapel murderer, Mr. Balfour at Glasgow not only mutilated the dead body of his victims, but he assassinated the very memory of those who were lying in their graves. Mr. O'Connor went on to say that formerly the cry used to be "Agitate, agitate, agitate"; now it should be "Boycott, boycott, boycott." If they took his advice, they might have to go to gaol; but even so, had not their forefathers gone to gaol, had they not been gibbetted, with the cry of "God save Ireland" on their lips?

THE MURDER AT WESTMINSTER.

THE GUILDFORD REMAINS ARE THOSE OF A BEAR.

A remarkable feature in the case of the discovery of the mutilated body at Whitehall is the number of missing women brought to the notice of the authorities by persons making inquiries respecting the remains. It is thus shown that very many women leave their friends without communicating with them and pass out of sight of those nearest to them. No trustworthy clue to the murder has yet been obtained from these inquiries, though each piece of information is closely sifted. The bones recently found at Guildford were brought to London on Friday by Inspector Marshall, and on Saturday were examined at the mortuary. It will be remembered that the bones were found on the railway near Guildford station at an early hour on the morning of August 24, and that a local medical man who examined them expressed an opinion that they were human, and consisted of a right foot and part of a left leg, although the fact of their having been boiled prevented him from judging whether they had formed part of the body of a man or of a woman. After being kept for a few days at the police station pending inquiries, the bones were buried in a wooden box. It was owing to the fact that the medical men thought that the trunk found at Westminster had been mutilated on or about the date of the discovery at Guildford that the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department deemed it advisable to have the bones exhumed. On careful examination of them on Saturday, Dr. Bond and Mr. Hibberd discovered conclusively that they are those of a bear, and therefore have no relation to the human remains found at Westminster.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

The officers of the National Liberal Federation in Birmingham are receiving applications from all parts for seats at the meeting to be held in Bingley Hall, on the occasion of the annual meeting, when Mr. Gladstone will deliver an address. The chair will be taken by Mr. Alfred C. Osler, the president of the Birmingham Liberal Association, and, in addition to Mr. Gladstone, the meeting will be attended by Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. J. Morley, the Earl of Rosebery, Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Aberdeen, Sir G. Trevelyan, Mr. Childers, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. H. H. Fowler, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Lord Brassey, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and others.

When Mr. Gladstone last spoke in Bingley Hall, at the inauguration of the Federation in 1877, the meeting was said to be the largest political indoor gathering which had ever been held in England. For the forthcoming meeting galleries and platforms will be erected on every side of the hall, thus converting the building into a great amphitheatre. The greater proportion of the seats will be required for members of Parliament, delegates, and others occupying official positions in the party, and for the remaining seats a charge will be made, in order to some extent to meet the great expenditure, amounting to over £1,000, which is being incurred in altering the hall. The area, with standing room for quite 10,000 persons, will be free. The Liberals of Weymouth have engaged a special train to convey them to Birmingham on the occasion of the meetings.

SHAKSPEARIAN STATUARY AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

The group of Shakspearian statuary modelled and presented by Lord Ronald Gower is to be unveiled at Stratford-on-Avon on Wednesday by Lady Hodgson. The statuary is erected in the grounds of the Memorial Building, within a few yards of New-place, the poet's residence. The pedestal is of Bath stone, 16 ft. high. It is surmounted by a life-size bronze figure of Shakspeare. The poet is seated in a chair, the face is contemplative, and his gaze is directed towards the church wherein his body reposes. The four Shakspearian figures stand on projecting bases. Hamlet is seated, and with dejected behaviour of the visage muses over Yorick's skull. The figure of Falstaff is also seated, holding an empty wine cup in the left hand, and the forefinger of the right hand extended, to add point and emphasis to the jest he is evidently telling his boon companions. Lady Macbeth is modelled as in the sleep-walking scene trying to rub out the blood stains with which imagination tortures her conscience. The fourth figure, that of Prince Hal, is represented in the act of trying on his father's crown. The memorial is ornamented with four laurel chaplets, and faces typical of Comedy and Tragedy. The whole of the figures are splendidly modelled and executed, and the group forms a magnificent memorial to the poet.

A ROYAL DUKE ON FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Duke of Connaught made a speech on native female education at Poonah on the 2nd inst. He alluded to the difficulties attending female education, and stated that both the Duchess and he had since their arrival in India taken great interest in female education. He thought that women ought to occupy a higher position in the educational scale.

SHAKSPEARE AS HE WAS.—The management of the Court Theatre at Munich have it in contemplation to give during the winter season a series of performances of Shakspeare's English historical plays. But, reversing the fashion of modern times, it is proposed to represent the plays as nearly as possible as they were presented by Shakspeare and his friends in the old Globe Theatre, with the same scanty accessories and modest equipment.

A SOMNAMBULIST KILLED.—A girl named Annie Watson, nine years of age, daughter of John Watson, living in North Marine-road, Scarborough, last night walked along the roofs of nine houses, in a fit of somnambulism, being clad only in her night dress, and fell into a back yard from a height of forty feet. Her skull was fractured and her right arm broken, and death had apparently been instantaneous.

THE PANAMA CANAL.—Various circumstances (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) lead one to believe that the success or failure of M. de Lesseps will become a moral certainty before the year is out. M. de Lesseps and his son are travelling round the country giving lectures to public meetings on the prospects of the canal and inviting subscriptions to the Lottery Loan. Four days ago they were at Bordeaux; a couple of days ago at Roubaix in the north; and yesterday at Le Mans in the west.

MADAME LUCCA.—Madame Pauline Lucca, in a recent conversation with an interviewer, declared distinctly that the American tour on which she is starting next month will bring her career on the stage to a close. She has bought a villa at Gmunden, where she intends opening a school for opera singers, and purposes to devote herself exclusively to this occupation for the rest of her life. Madame Lucca spoke to much the same effect to the Emperor William when he invited her to Berlin. But, at present, nobody in Vienna believes we shall not hear her again as Carmen next year.

"A TRIP ROUND THE WORLD."*

In the August of 1887, Mr. Caine, the member for Barrow (also known as the "genial ruffian" and as Mr. Chamberlain's only supporter out of *the* family circle), left England for a trip round the world and a little fresh air. The result of his six months' journey is recorded in this extremely pleasant and readable volume of travel. Whether Mr. Caine is a "ruffian" or not we are not in a position to say, but of his geniality and agreeableness there can be no doubt. There is ample evidence in the four hundred and odd pages of this book to show that he has an equable mind, and is able to take the downs with the ups of travel. We should not have been surprised, for instance, if such an austere moralist as Mr. Caine is known to be (pew and pulpit are equally familiar to him) should have been a little upset when a pretty and innocent Japanese waitress, *in the costume of Eve*, went out of her way to bid him good night. You would have expected that the member for Barrow might be a little embarrassed—and so he was. But only at first, for he assures us, with delightful nonchalance, that "one soon gets used to it," and "accepts it as the primitive innocence of a simple and guileless people." What a pretty periphrasis! Mr. Caine accepted the situation with good grace, and the incident is typical of the traveller. Only once does he permit himself a hearty malediction, and he chooses for his victim a good subject—to wit, Sir William Pearce, who directs the line of steamers which run from British Columbia to Yokohama, and which, according to Mr. Caine, are models of mismanagement. But do not suppose that Mr. Caine is without his little foibles any more than the rest of us. Like most members of Parliament he has a weakness for being photographed. Here is a little list of the different positions in which Mr. Caine appears in this very handsomely and profusely illustrated book:—

Mr. Caine in a jinrickisha (a Japanese hansom): the eyes of a nation are upon him.

Mr. Caine in a birch bark canoe, wielding the paddle: the monarch of all he surveys.

Mr. Caine buying chrysanthemums: canny and curious.

Mr. Caine watching the bear hunt: contemplative and out of danger.

Mr. Caine in the Bay of Bengal: reading and ruminating.

Mr. Caine shooting rapids (Kioto).

Mr. Caine is what is called a "fine figure of a man;" and he admits with charming candour that he felt quite conceited at the special attention he received owing to his six feet of height among a five-foot people. His beard, fit for an Esau, was hugely admired, and he was evidently pleased with the little attention. But let these trifles pass.

We may safely recommend any one who is about to make a trip round the world on the beaten track to buy a copy of Mr. Caine's book. His observations and his criticisms strike you as the remarks of a shrewd and sensible man of the world: he sinks his own identity (barring the photographs) with a modesty which globe-trotters seldom possess, he interviews everybody with all the ardour of the amateur reporter, the statistics which he quotes are interesting and valuable, there are numerous descriptions of places and scenery without any straining after the picturesque, and when you have read what he has to say you may not agree with him, but you know that he would be a tough customer to tackle.

Mr. Caine, who was accompanied by one of his daughters, travelled across the Canadian Pacific Railway to British Columbia, and thence to Yokohama (visiting Nikko and Kioto), Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay, and home again, having done all the sights on the track. And all this can be done, so says Mr. Caine, for about £350, travelling first-class throughout, or luxuriously, with exclusive cabins, for £420 to £450, the time occupied being six months. Although so much has already been written concerning the value of the great North West as a field for emigrants, we may quote Mr. Caine's testimony, as being the contribution of a sensible man of business. He says: "I asked what were the chances of success for a smart Englishman of five-and-thirty, who had had a fifteen years' training in some good merchant's office in Liverpool or London, and had saved £2,000. The replies were all the same—Manitoba wants neither him nor his money." All the trade of the country is plucked before it is ripe by Canadians from Ontario and Quebec. The agricultural labourer and the first-class artisan always get on, and Mr. Caine recommends the Government to spend £20,000,000 in settling the country with 200,000 families of Irish tenants. In the ranching country he was assured that any young fellow with a good seat in the saddle, a clear head, and a strong resolution could easily become a rich man in ten or twenty years. Calgary—a prohibition town—is the capital of this magnificent grazing country, and the chief amusement to be found there is that supplied by the meetings of the Salvation Army, who are held in high esteem. Mr. Caine's descriptions of Japanese life and customs are very amusing. Whether it is the waitress at the tea-house, the lovely scenery, the village grave-yard, or the infrequency of intoxicating liquor, Mr. Caine revels in the charms of this delightful country, whose only drawback is the absence of children's pocket handkerchiefs. He has a ready sympathy for the poor Japanese husband, whose young wife, it seems, stains her teeth jet black upon her wedding day, with the idea that once married she must no longer present a pleasing appearance to the world at large. And he has an appreciative eye, too, for the beauties of "Sweet Singing Leaf," "Singing Pine Tree," "Thousand Years Old Pretty," and "Small Plum Blossom." The description of the Mikado's palace we may quote:—

Each room led out of the other by a series of sliding walls. The first suite consisted of three handsome reception-rooms, covered with fine matting, bound with red, the Mikado's colour. These rooms, like all the rest, were entirely devoid of furniture. From these rooms we were shown into a charming suite of family apartments, consisting of seven or eight small chambers, surrounding one large parlour, in the centre of which was a raised dais, covered with a beautiful white silk canopy, within which the Mikado was secluded from the rest of his family until the reforms of twenty years ago. Passing on through a courtyard we enter the large hall in which the Mikado holds his Court reception. This room is about 100 feet long by 80 feet wide, with a dais and canopy in the centre. The walls are decorated with a series of portraits of distinguished literati of China, Korea, and Japan. The large ante-room, in which the nobles assemble, is divided into three sections, each a step higher, on which the three distinct grades of nobility are separated. Behind these rooms is the Mikado's study, with recesses and cupboards in the wall, of decorated lacquer-work, for books and writing materials. All these rooms are ornamented with paintings in distemper on a dead gold paper, the most beautiful decorative art I have ever seen. . . . The Mikado's private rooms were the most exquisite of all. They consisted of nineteen or twenty small rooms, even more perfectly decorated than the public reception room. The Mikado's bedroom contained a wardrobe in sixteen panels, representing flowers, birds, fruits, insects, and fishes, that constituted, to my mind, as perfect a specimen of decorative art as the world could produce.

Mr. Caine notices with great glee, and just a spice of malice, that the only sign of strong beverage visible in one of the principal tea-gardens which he visited was in a picture of Mr. Gladstone, with Hawarden Castle in the background, laying aside his axe, while he imbibed a pot of stout with keen enjoyment depicted on his countenance. To show the member for Barrow a glass of beer has the same effect as the red rag on the bull. It makes him mad. And to judge from his book he has rushed round the globe, seeing all the pretty and wonderful things in this world of ours, but always keeping his weather eye open for the liquor and the man who drinks it. "Water, water, everywhere," is, indeed, the cry of Caine. Mr. Caine has much to say about India, but he was there only a few weeks, and has just set forth again to spend the winter there, and to study the many social problems which it presents with greater deliberation than was possible for the mere globe-trotter.

* "A Trip round the World." By W. S. Caine, M.P. (George Routledge and Sons.)

ECHOES OF THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

By a Clerical Correspondent.

A clerical correspondent "who has been at every Congress but two" says that the contrast between the third of these gatherings, held at Manchester under the presidency of Bishop Prince Lee, in 1863, and that just concluded, is something startling. Then the hail of words was furious, then the gates of controversy were opened wide; now, there has been hardly a jarring note, and yet the liberalism of the Congress was never more conspicuous. The breadth of tone which characterized the opening sermon of the Northern Primate and the unconventional tone of the President's address were sustained till the last as the common-sense address of Prebendary Harry Jones to the working-men on the opening of museums and libraries on Sunday showed the contention that the line for the Church to take on the question was not that of prohibition, but of adequate control. The immense audience, again, which crowded the town-hall to hear the debate on eschatology (largely attracted by Archdeacon Farrar being one of the speakers), the respectful hearing accorded to Father Benson's plea for brotherhoods, and many other utterances, which would have been the sign for a battle royal a quarter of a century ago, all show that progress has been made in charity and mutual forbearance. The Bishop of Manchester is proving himself a worthy successor of Bishop Fraser, and like the excellent Dean—who is no mean pressman by the way—he has won the hearts of the people. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, too, may well be pleased at the immense attendance of both sexes of Church folk at the social purity meeting—which but for it would never have been held at all—and at the general interest in all questions affecting Christianity as a whole rather than the interests of the Church as an Establishment in particular. Next to the appearance of Mr. Balfour, who went as suddenly as he came, the prominent part Bishop Magee has taken in the Congress has been a noteworthy feature. The colonial and missionary bishops have spoken well and sensibly, and the Bishop of Calcutta has developed oratorical powers which astonished his friends. The permanent secretary, the Archdeacon of Ely, is in great spirits at the result of the second Manchester meeting.

The Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition of Mr. Hart is the one where the Church of England Working Men's Society's interests are mainly cared for, supplemented by Mr. and Mrs. Baker's exquisite embroidery. Mr. Cox's metal-work, and Mr. Searey's vestments have been visited by Bishops and other Churchmen, though the wet has somewhat interfered with their success. Publishers of all shades of opinion, and societies of all "isms," here display their wares in their most attractive garb; but a new feature at the former this year is the exhibition of *éditions de luxe* of Bibles and Prayer-books for use in Church and otherwise by the Queen's printers, Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, who by a self-denying ordinance refuse to sell them. I ought not to omit mention of the traditional hospitality of Manchester, which has been well sustained, and the magnificent rooms at the town hall were crowded on Thursday night at the mayor's conversazione, where I could not help noticing that in a representation of considerable merit of the baptism of Prince Edwin the recipient, placed in a most awkward, not to say ridiculous, position, was having water poured down his back.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE FOR SEPTEMBER.

FOR the first time this year our export trade shows a decrease, but happily it is only a small one, and September had the disadvantage of having five Sundays, and consequently one less working day. It is also to be remembered that the improvement in our foreign trade began to manifest itself about this time last year, so that the comparison is with larger totals, and the high rate of increase which has been shown during the earlier months of the year cannot very well be maintained. The figures for the past month are :—

Imports ...	£28,414,000	.....	Increase...	£1,223,000, or 4½ per cent.
Exports.....	19,604,000	.....	Decrease .	230,000, or 1 ,,
Re-exports .	4,663,000	.....	Increase...	110,000, or 2½ ,,

The amount of wheat imported from Russia and Germany has been enormous, and India also sent double what it did in September last year. The aggregate imported during the month is nearly 6,000,000 cwt., or 1,176,000 cwt. more than in the corresponding month last year. There has been a falling off in raw materials for textile manufactures and also in the imports of dutiable articles of food. The decrease in the exports is heaviest in metals and ironwork, but September of last year showed a very large advance on 1886, and therefore there is no reason to suppose that this department of our trade is retrograding. The United States have taken less pig iron and railroad materials, but more tin plates, and the Argentine Republic has been a very large customer for railway plant. Cotton goods have increased 3 per cent. in quantity, but have decreased slightly in value, and woollen goods have fallen away pretty heavily owing to a less demand from France. For the nine months the figures are :—

Imports...	£278,622,000	.....	Increase...	£14,185,000 or 5¼ per cent.
Exports...	174,231,000	.....	,,	11,132,000 or 6¾ ,,
Re-exports	48,816,000	.....	,,	4,400,000 or 10 ,,

Thus the aggregate trade of the country for the nine months amounts to £501,670,000, without including the movements in bullion.

MOVEMENTS IN THE PRICE OF COMMODITIES.

HAVE prices risen in correspondence with the expansion which has taken place in trade? In some few instances, to which special attention has been directed, the advance in prices has been very decided; but has this been a merely exceptional movement, or does it extend over a wide range of commodities? The *Economist* has answered these questions by means of its "Index Number," which is compiled from a selected list of the leading commodities. To avoid the confusion which might arise from the periodic changes which take place at certain times of the year, such as in the price of coal, the comparison is made with this time last year, with this result: October, 1888, 2,133; October, 1887, 2,079. There is thus a rise of 54 points, or about 2½ per cent.; but nearly the whole of this is due to the advance in copper and lead, which have been placed under artificial conditions, so that if these metals are eliminated, prices are found to be on pretty much the same level as they were at this time last year. This, however, must be noted: in the last quarter of 1887 prices advanced to some extent, and then a decline set in during the first half of this year. Now again there is an upward movement, but not so great as might have been expected in view of the marked improvement in trade. The *Economist* compares in detail as well as in the gross the current prices of a number of leading commodities as against those ruling on October 5, 1887. In the case of minerals the most marked change is the rise of £50 per ton in the price of copper; but that, as already stated, is not due to any change in trade. Lead has also risen to the extent of £2 13*s.* 9*d.* per ton, or about 21 per cent. Tin has fallen £5 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Scotch pig has only moved upwards 9*d.* per ton, owing to heavy stocks; while Cleveland bars are 10*s.* per ton higher. Steel rails, on the other hand, have, in consequence of the decline in the demand from America, fallen 6*s.* 3*d.* per ton. In materials for textile manufactures cotton and jute are appreciably higher; but wool, silk, and flax are lower. In foreign and colonial produce the only important changes are a rise in petroleum, owing to the American combination, and a drop in coffee due to the prospects of a large crop from Brazil. Food products have risen in consequence of the short crops. American wheat is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter higher, and English 3*s.* 9*d.* The only decline is in potatoes, which are 10*s.* per ton lower.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.)

We have received the following books since our last issue :—

ARMSTRONG, FRANCES. "Red Herring; or, Allie's Little Blue Shoes." (John Hogg.) ["A tale for young readers." Pp. 187, cloth.]

BOURNE, H. R. FOX. "The Story of our Colonies." (John Hogg.) [A new and revised edition of a work first published in 1869. Much has been re-written: the information has been brought up to date, and six maps have been added. Pp. 394, cloth.]

KENT, MARIANNE. "Philip Mordant's Ward." (Warne and Co. 6*s.*) [A novel in one volume. Pp. 404, cloth.]

KEMP, DANIEL WILLIAM (Editor). "Bishop Pocock's Tour, 1760." (Edinburgh: The Sutherland Association.)

SCOTT, FREDERICK GEORGE. "The Soul's Quest." (Kegan Paul. 3*s.* 6*d.*) [A volume of minor verse. Pp. 122, cloth.]

TREVELYAN, MARIE. "Brave Little Women." (John Hogg.) ["Tales of the Heroism of Girls, founded on Fact." Pp. 251, illustrations.]

WAGNER, LEOPOLD (Editor). "Humorous Readings and Recitations in Prose and Verse." (Warne. 1*s.*) [Most of the pieces in this reciter are new. Pp. 144, cloth.]

WHITTEMORE, the Rev. W. M., D.D. "The Infant Altar; or, Hymns and Prayers for Children." (George Stoneman.)

WOOD, NORAH M. "Azazil; or, in the King's Garden." (George Stoneman.)

WRIGHT, A. W. "A Living Story; or, The Would-be Authoress." (John Hogg.) ["A tale for boys and girls." Pp. 188.]

YONGE, CHARLOTTE M. "The Heir of Redclyffe." (Macmillan.)

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,

THE ARMADA.

Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In response to numerous requests a limited number of representations of DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE will be given.

TO-NIGHT (Monday), WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Preceded at 8 o'clock by LESBIA.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2, A PARISIAN ROMANCE. At 8, LESBIA.

Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.—LYCEUM.

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(Lessee, Miss HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)

Unqualified success. The engine-house scene is the most realistic and best-managed scene of modern life the stage has produced.—Vide *Daily Telegraph*. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM, by Joseph Arthur. Powerful cast. Seats at Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), 10 to 5, and Libraries. Doors 7.15. MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 167th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adiercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, and Miss Vane. MATINÉE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY, October 20, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 72nd Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames O. Nethersole, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 203th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE." A great success.

Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.45. At 7.45, THE SPOTTED LION, by W. SAPTE, jun. For cast see morning papers. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 1*s.* to £4 4*s.* MATINÉES on WEDNESDAY, October 10, and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Last 11 Nights of SHE at this Theatre on account of the termination of Miss Eyre's tenancy.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINÉE of MAMMA SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (745th Performance.)

Mesdames Maria Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame. Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

This Theatre, re-decorated, upholstered, and renovated throughout, and entirely lighted by electricity, OPEN for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

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A Dramatic Disappearance.

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"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players.
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts."
AS YOU LIKE IT.—Act II., s. 7.

CHAPTER I.

AT THE PLAY.

IT was regarded as a foregone conclusion that Major Temple would marry his ward, Antonia Tressilian. In years, he was still well under forty; in looks, just past the plastic period of youth, with a face now moulded into its best and truest aspect, and, in character, endowed with the rare combination of a firm, reliable will with an affectionate and poetic temperament. Mrs. Grundy, in the person of various widows and spinsters on the shady side of thirty, could not tolerate the sight of such a man acting as guardian to a pretty girl of eighteen, and, with feminine shrinking from the need of breathing any scandal, married them out of hand. Perhaps it was anomalous for so young a man to act as a parent's proxy, but the circumstances of the case were peculiar. Two scenes are necessary for their elucidation. In the first, we must imagine Major Temple, scarcely more than a boy, keeping guard one moonlight night in 1855 by a boat on the strand of one of the bays of Southern Cornwall. It is perhaps unkind to bring up this youthful escapade, but, be it confessed, he is aiding and abetting a "runaway match." His chum, Captain Tressilian, is eloping with Miss Penrhyn, the squire's daughter, her father having peremptorily refused to give his child to the comparatively impecunious officer, and the girl having as peremptorily declined to surrender her lover. In strict accordance with romantic precedent, therefore, they made a moonlight flitting, and early next morning were married at the now disused chapel of St. Keyne in the Sands. After their wedding tour the regiment to which both men belonged was ordered out to India, where the second scene of the prologue to Major Temple's own romance occurred. On that memorable morning in May, 1857, when the Sepoy troops looked from the Delhi ridge and, two miles away, saw the standard of rebellion against English rule hoisted for the first time on the battlements of the old King's Palace, Mrs. Tressilian had just given birth in the cantonments to her child Antonia. It was a stormy epoch at which to enter the world, and the baby's first wail blended with the shrill cries of the Sepoys as they poured out of camp to join their rebel brethren in the city, the hoarse shouts of their British officers endeavouring in vain to restrain them, the call to arms of the English soldiery to quell the revolt, the rattle of drums and musketry, the blare of bugle, and all the wild barbaric overture of battle. Foremost among the officers who endeavoured to restore order were Captain Tressilian and Lieutenant Temple. Suddenly came the cry that the Sepoys had fired on their own officers and on the British soldiery, and were in full flight towards the city. Almost simultaneously, some incautious Irish soldier brought the news that Captain Tressilian had been one of the first to fall, and was being brought to the cantonments dangerously wounded. In her critical condition, the shock proved too much for Mrs. Tressilian, and before the poor lady had seen her smile reflected on her baby's face the little infant was motherless. In charge of the ambulance bringing the Captain to the rear was Lieutenant Temple, who, on learning the fate of the young mother, had his comrade taken to his own quarters. But, severely wounded as Captain Tressilian was, the intelligence of his irreparable loss finished the work of the Sepoy bullet, and the officer only lingered three days before joining his wife. His last dying words were to commend his infant daughter to the care of Temple, whose fitness for the charge had been amply proved by the tender care with which he had nursed his dying friend. Strange as his trust was, the young officer fulfilled it most faithfully, hiring an ayah and taking the child with him safely through all the wild scenes of that momentous campaign. Once, when stationed in the front, he had nearly lost her owing to a sudden rear attack on the camp by the mutineers, but a certain Captain Essilmont, a friend of his, knowing that not only Temple, but the whole regiment, would miss Temple's baby, brought the little thing out, seated on his knapsack, amid the cheers of the men, and earned the undying gratitude of her guardian. Away from home, and all that makes life pleasant, it is difficult to estimate what a sweet saving presence that of little Antonia was to Temple amid the excitement of those stirring times, when unbridled passion ran riot. It was a great responsibility, but a wholesome one, that brightened as well as sobered his life. Having attained his majority, for promotions were rapid at the time of the Mutiny, and inheriting a small property from an aunt, Temple returned to England on half-pay to have his ward educated, Antonia being then fourteen years of age and the Major thirty-two. When the girl was eighteen, he brought her out for her first season in London, where the two, in their strange relations, caused quite a sensation. Antonia was one of the beauties at a Drawing-room, and had no lack of admirers, but fortunately, or the reverse, Mrs. Grundy restrained their ardour by warning them that the girl was fated to marry her guardian, and that he had, indeed, brought her up with no other end in view. Such was far from being the case, but poor Mrs. Grundy had to draw this conclusion in order to support her own prophecy. There was nothing surprising, then, in Arthur Semley pointing out Major Temple and Antonia to Henry Costelloe, and expressing wonder as to when "it was coming

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. Last Seven Nights. THIS EVENING, at 8.0. Admission, 1s. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Mdme Agnes Larkcom, Mdme. Belle Cole, and Mr. Watkin Mills. Mr. Carodus (Solo Violin). Prices of admission, 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open 7.30. NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday). Vocalists:—Miss Alice Whitacre and Miss Julie Albu.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.

SIR RICHARD CHOLMONDELEY (Lieutenant of the Tower)	MR. WALLACE BROWNLOW.
COLONEL FAIRFAX (under sentence of death)	MR. COURTICE POUNDS.
SERGEANT MERYLL (of the Yeomen of the Guard)	MR. RICHARD TEMPLE.
LEONARD MERYLL (his Son)	MR. W. R. SHIRLEY.
JACK POINT (a Strolling Jester)	MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.
WILFRED SHADBOLT (Head Jailer and Assistant Tormentor)	MR. W. H. DENNY.
THE HEADSMAN	MR. RICHARDS.
ELSIE MAYNARD (a Strolling Singer)	MISS GERALDINE ULMAR.
PHOEBE MERYLL (Sergeant Meryll's Daughter)	MISS JESSIE BOND.
DAME CARRUTHERS (Housekeeper to the Tower)	MISS ROSINA BRANDRAM.
KATE (her Niece)	MISS ROSE HERVEY.

Musical Director, Mr. F. CELLIER. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

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off." Yet Henry's mind gave a start, although he did not betray it.

"Are they engaged, then?" he asked.

"Presumably," said Semley. "You ought to know better than I, having the honour of their acquaintance."

"Not at all! Strangers always know much more about a man's affairs than his friends do! They often know more than he knows himself."

"Whence this thusness?" asked Semley, with an amused smile. "Are you graduating for a degree in modern cynicism?"

"Wouldn't it become me?"

"Nonsense! There's the call boy! Go on and graduate for a degree in your profession! The public are becoming impatient."

Costelloe was an actor, and, when the foregoing dialogue took place, the two friends were standing in the wings of the Princess's Theatre, where Henry, in the part of Hamlet, had already, young as he was for success—his years numbering but twenty-eight—become the talk of the town.

As he stepped before the footlights he cast a hasty glance at the stalls where the Major and his ward were sitting. How lovable Antonia looked in her white evening dress, a star of Ceylon opals gleaming in the dusky richness of her hair! How wistful and unfathomable were the brave brown eyes, now glistening with a deep, dark light, in the excitement of her interest in the most sublime of tragedies! Henry felt his part as he had never felt it before, felt its uncertain melancholy, and conviction of the need for renunciation in the cause of duty; and he carried the whole house with him as he portrayed the workings of the subjective mind of the sombre Danish Prince.

It was the second scene of Act II. The King and Polonius withdrew, and Hamlet entered to deliver his great soliloquy. Henry observed that, in her sympathetic interest in the play, Antonia had clasped the Major's hand, as it lay on the arm of her fauteuil. He winced inwardly, but, with a ringing voice, declaimed the words: "Or to take arms against a sea of troubles, and by opposing end them." And again, with shuddering emphasis he gave the passage—

> Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
> And thus the native hue of resolution
> Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought.

After the act, when Henry Costelloe was in his dressing-room, resting—for he felt strangely tired with the mental strain of the previous scene—the call-boy brought him a note from Major Temple, inviting him, after the play, to return to supper with himself and Miss Tressilian. If he cared to do so, moreover, he might bring his friend Semley, who was playing the part of First Gravedigger. After reading the note, Costelloe thought for a few moments. Then, taking two or three turns up and down the narrow room, he muttered to himself: "'To take arms against a sea of troubles, and by opposing end them.' 'Take arms! End them!' Yes!—there is no other way. Why should I shrink from it if . . . if she loves me? Ah, that *if!*" He sat down again at the table, and scribbled off a note to the Major, thankfully accepting his invitation, but regretting that his friend Semley was unable to accompany him owing to a prior engagement.

One reason why the Major's relations towards his ward were distrusted by Mrs. Grundy may have been his intensely Bohemian disposition. Major Temple was nothing if not dramatic. He used to pose, even at home before his friends, and deliver little set speeches, while his compliments to ladies might have been taken direct from some old-fashioned comedy. Antonia used laughingly to tell him that he had mistaken his vocation, and should have been an actor like their friend Mr. Costelloe, instead of a soldier. But Antonia was every whit as bad as her guardian, and loved the stage and all connected therewith as the embodiment and presentation of all that she most admired in her favourite study—literature.

Thus constituted, they both liked nothing better than to surround their hospitable board with literary men, artists, actors, and all the knights of the Nine. To have acted a leading part, or to have had a book published and decently patronized by the public, was a sure passport to the Major's house, and, conversely, to have been the Major's guest was a guarantee of possessing some originality. Arthur Semley would have been bitterly annoyed had he known that Costelloe had declined the Major's invitation for him, Semley being an older man, who could not help occasionally showing a touch of spleen at young Costelloe having already so outdistanced him in his profession. He displayed this that very night, after the curtain had fallen amid thunders of applause for the young Hamlet. As the latter bade Semley good night, before leaving for the Major's house in Gloucester-place, Semley said: "After this, I suppose, your old friends who play the humble parts of gravediggers and such like won't be good enough for you."

There was no motive for this speech beyond a little outbreak of professional jealousy, to which Costelloe was well accustomed, even from his friend; yet the young actor glanced keenly and darkly at him. Concentrated as his mind was on one thought, it could not suddenly turn to other issues, and he asked, in a bitter tone, if Semley grudged him his friendship with the Major.

"Not with the Major!" said Semley, with a careless laugh. "Why should I? But any man still without chalk stones in his finger-tips would envy you your friendship with the fair ward."

"*Friendship!*" exclaimed Costelloe, as he strode out into the dark street. "Is it possible between opposite sexes in this censorious world?"

"Costelloe seems somewhat hipped to-night, in spite of his success," said a man standing by to Semley. "I think your great actors or geniuses are always somewhat morose. They suffer from a kind of mental dyspepsia, it appears to me."

"Yes! Even intellectual banquets are followed by indigestion. But in spite of that I vote we go and get our suppers."

And Semley and his companion wended their way to a neighbouring restaurant, the former in blissful ignorance of the fact that he had been invited to sup at Major Temple's.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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BROTHERHOOD OF THE SUN. Suggested Social and Religious Society. Pamphlet, One stamp. T. MAY, 131, Fulham-road, S.W.

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The LISTS will OPEN on MONDAY, October 8.

THE SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED). Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880, with liability limited to the amount of the Shares.

Messrs. SHEPPARDS, PELLYS, SCOTT, and CO., of London, and Messrs. J. A. MATTHES and CO., of Amsterdam, are instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Jarvis to offer for sale 75,000 ORDINARY and 101,700 FIVE PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES of £5 each, in Lots of 4 or 20 Shares, or any multiple thereof, the price for the Ordinary Shares being par, or £5, and for the Preference Shares 75 per cent., or £3 15*s.* each, payable—

FOR ORDINARY SHARES.	
On Application.....	£0 5*s.*
,, Allotment.....	£0 5*s.*
,, the 15th December, 1888	£4 10*s.*
	£5 per Share.

FOR PREFERENCE SHARES.	
On Application.....	£1
,, Allotment.....	£1
,, the 15th December, 1888	£1 15*s.*
	£3 15*s.* per Share.

On payment in full, bearer share warrants (under the Companies Act, 1867) will be exchanged by Messrs. Sheppards, Pellys, Scott, and Co. against bankers' receipts. These warrants will have half-yearly coupons till 30th June, 1898, attached (together with talons for fresh coupons), payable by the Company half-yearly, on dates to be fixed in the usual manner.

The coupons at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preference shares, until the end of 1891, are guaranteed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Jarvis, the late concessionaries.

Applications for Shares on the form enclosed with the Prospectus, accompanied by the deposit, must be made to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Ransome, Bouverie, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C., or No. 1, Pall-mall East, London, or to Messrs. J. A. Matthes and Co., in Amsterdam, who are authorized to receive subscriptions.

In the event of no allotment being made, the amount deposited will be returned in full. The rate of exchange in Dutch currency will be that of the day for sight drafts on London.

Copies (or translations where the documents are in Swedish) of the Concessions, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Company, of the Trust Deeds relating to the issue of Debenture Stock, and the other documents mentioned in the following statement, can be seen at the office of Messrs. Bompas, Bischoff, Dodgson, and Coxe, 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C., Solicitors, and at the office of the Solicitors of the Company, Messrs. Lake, Beaumont, and Lake, 10, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

The following statement is supplied by the Company—

SHARE CAPITAL £1,500,000, in Shares of £5 each, of which

£750,000 in 150,000 Shares of £5 each are Ordinary Shares, of which £394,580, including those now offered, have been issued as fully paid, and

£750,000 in 150,000 Shares of £5 each are 5 per cent. Preference Shares, of which £332,895, including those now offered, have been issued as fully paid.

Debenture Capital £1,500,000 in 5 per cent. Debenture Stock, convertible into £2,000,000 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.

1. The Swedish and Norwegian Railway Company (Limited) was incorporated on the 12th of July, 1883, and acquired the concessions granted by the Swedish and Norwegian Governments for the making of a Railway from Lulea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, to Gellivara Iron Mountain, being about 212 kilometres, or about 132 miles in length, and thence through the iron ore deposits at Lucsavara and Kirunavara, and then through Norway to Ofoten Fjord, which is free of ice throughout the year, a distance of about 234 kilometres, or about 176½ miles, from Gellivara. In December, 1887, the Railway was laid from the port of Lulea to the Gellivara Iron Mountain; the ballasting and other work is nearly completed, and mineral and other traffic is daily carried over it, while the line from Ofoten Fjord to Gellivara is being pushed on, and is expected to be completed during 1890.

2. The enormous deposits of magnetic iron ore on the line of this Railway in the North of Sweden have for many years been well known. The Railway Company has, by agreement with the Gellivara Company, dated December, 1883, and approved by the King of Sweden and Norway on the 28th of November, 1884, obtained the right to work the iron ore deposits for a period of fifty years from the railway being opened for traffic between Gellivara and Lulea, at a royalty at from 8*d.* to 6*d.* per ton, according to the amount worked.

3. The report of a Royal Commission drawn up by order of the Swedish Government states that, quite independently of the vast iron ore deposits of the Gelliivara district traversed by the line, about 287 million tons of ore can without difficulty be raised from the Kirunavara and Luosavara iron mountains by quarrying, about 86 million tons of ore being perfectly uncovered. These latter ores will be shipped at the Ofoten Fjord, where the water is open all the year round.

4. In addition to the very large iron traffic which is thus ensured, and the profit to be made by working minerals, a considerable amount of timber, fish, and other local traffic will be obtained by the Company.

5. Hydraulic machinery on the quay at Lulea is constructed to load into steamers 20,000 tons of ore daily. The ore waggons carry 25 tons, and the heavy eight-wheels coupled locomotives are constructed to draw trains of 500 tons of ore from Gellivara to Lulea; twenty-one locomotives and 530 waggons have been already received on the line; five additional locomotives and 150 waggons are now in course of delivery. These are fitted with Westinghouse Brakes, and such modern appliances as best to promote economical working.

6. The ore is obtained at Gellivara by quarrying, as will also be the case at Kirunavara and Luosavara, thus insuring a minimum initial cost: Notwithstanding the unusual severity of last winter throughout the whole of Europe, operations proceeded continuously both at the mines and on the railway.

7. The Anglo-Scandinavian Steamship Company was established by the railway company to carry this ore traffic. The share capital belongs to the railway company, and after providing for the Debenture interest and working expenses, the whole profit is available for that company. The first steamer of the fleet, carrying nearly 4,000 tons, was recently launched in the North of England, and is now, with ten other chartered steamers, actively and regularly engaged in the trade. For many months past ore has been brought from Gellivara, and shipped from the quay at Lulea to England and Germany.

8. Messrs. F. Krupp, of Essen, have had a cargo of 1,000 tons of this ore, and found it highly satisfactory for steel purposes; it smelted easily, and the consumption of coke was lower than with ordinary steel ores.

9. Mr. Josiah T. Smith, late of Barrow-in-Furness (Past-President of the Iron and Steel Institute), whose experience with regard to railway and iron ore properties is well known, was asked to join the Board of this Railway, but before consenting decided to visit Sweden, which he did in July last. On his return he furnished a Report, a print of which accompanies the Prospectus, and he has since become a Director.

10. The results of Mr. Smith's analyses are substantially verified by leading public analysts and chemists in America, Germany, and England. All sales of this high class steel ore, made up to date, have been on the basis of 12*s.* per ton free on board, at which price it is evident an enormous business can be done, and it is apparent that more than half of this is profit. A very large dividend on the Ordinary Shares may be, therefore, confidently expected.

11. Messrs. William Whitwell and Co., the great iron masters of Stockton-on-Tees, have written as follows to the Railway Company:—

4th October, 1888.

To the Swedish and Norwegian Railway Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—We have used your first cargo of Gellivara iron ore by *Norman Prince*, for Siemens and Bessemer Steel purposes, and find it both wonderfully pure in analysis and to work easily and most advantageously in the blast furnace. We anticipate for it a great future. Please send us a further 8,000 tons this season.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM WHITWELL and Co.,
Stockton-on-Tees.

12. Mr. James Abernethy, the eminent engineer, has addressed the following letter to Messrs. Sheppards, Pellys, Scott, and Co.:—

4, Delahay-street, Westminster,
September 29, 1888.

Gentlemen,—By your instructions I caused a careful inspection to be made of the Swedish and Norwegian Railway in July last.

The line is completed and in good working order from Lulea, its port on the Baltic, to the mines at Gellivara, and the works are progressing from both ends of the remaining section, from Gellivara to the Ofoten Fjord, on the Atlantic. The works are well executed, and I see no engineering difficulty in the completion of the Railway for the sums included in the estimates, and well within the capital of the Company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAS. ABERNETHY.

Messrs. Sheppards, Pellys, Scott, and Co.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE:—

In England.—J. W. Hume Williams (Chairman).
Lord Brownlow Cecil (Deputy Chairman).
Alexander Beazeley.
William Shonach Lockhart.
Josiah Timmis Smith (late of Barrow-in-Furness).

In Sweden.—Carl Gustaf Hierta.
C. G. Oxehufvud.

In Norway.—Ole Lund.

57, Old Broad street, London, E.C.,
October 5, 1888.

THE SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

REPORT by Mr. JOSIAH T. SMITH,

Referred to in the Prospectus.

An inexhaustible supply of iron ore may be relied upon from deposits through which the railway from Lulea to Ofoten will pass, of the highest class for steel purposes. When the railway is finished, with an output of a million and a half tons per annum (a very moderate estimate of what the mines, which are open workings, should produce and the railway carry), ore can be put free on board at 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton, including royalty and the interest on the Bonded and Preference Share Capital. Practically this is in competition with Spanish Ore, which costs about the same price free on board at Bilbao, and while the cost of putting the two Ores free on board at their respective ports is about equal, the Swedish Ore is purer, much richer in Iron (containing 70 per cent. of Iron against 50 per cent.), and, what is of considerable importance to the smelter, neither in transit nor lying in stock does it take up any perceptible amount of moisture. That a market exists for any quantity of this best ore at a highly remunerative price there can be no doubt, and, from what I gathered at the mountain, with additional house accommodation, no difficulty will exist in securing an abundant supply of labour. Six samples taken by me personally, from six blasts made in my presence on the last day of my visit, from various parts of the mountain, give the following results:—

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Peroxide	66·000	65·220	63·280	67·860	66·860	66·860
Protoxide	30·330	31·450	30·600	29·310	29·050	29·310
Manganese Oxide	·070	·090	·090	·070	·070	·070
Alumina	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
Lime	·140	·150	·160	·120	·110	·120
Magnesia	·130	·110	·300	·110	·150	·150
Phosphoric Acid	·018	·020	·023	·020	·027	·030
Sulphur	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
Titanic Acid	·530	·530	·490	·510	·500	·500
Siliceous residue	2·500	2·200	5·030	1·950	3·160	3·160
Loss on Ignition	·400	·400	·600	·400	·360	·400
	100·518	100·180	100·59·0	100·390	100·317	100·620
Metallic Iron	69·80	70·10	68·10	70·30	69·40	69·60
Phosphorus	·008	·009	·010	·009	·012	·010

Average per cent. metallic iron 69·66; average per cent. phosphorus ·01.

In addition to this high class ore, which I estimate to be about three-fifths of the entire deposits, there is a certainty of very large sales being made of the remaining portion (which is much higher in phosphorus), as the percentage of iron continues nearly the same as in the higher class ore. This will form a great additional source of traffic to the railway and revenue to the company. Two furnaces—which are using about a hundred thousand tons a year—for working this second class ore are in full operation in the Newcastle district.

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	Tons.	H.P.	
CUZCO	3,918	4,000	Oct. 12
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Oct. 26
LUSITANIA	3,825	4,000	Nov. 9
OROYA	6,184	7,000	Nov. 23
ORIZABA	6,184	7,600	Dec. 7
LIGURIA	4,628	4,200	Dec. 21

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice.

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A HALFPENNY STAMPED POST CARD FOR A FARTHING.

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"I shall watch your experiment with interest, and I shall be glad if it operate as a corrective of the extravagant price now charged to the Government for Post Cards, since in that case it must extend the consumption, and thus enlarge the Revenue. I should be glad to have a few specimens."

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FARTHING LETTER CARD COMPANY,
LIMITED.

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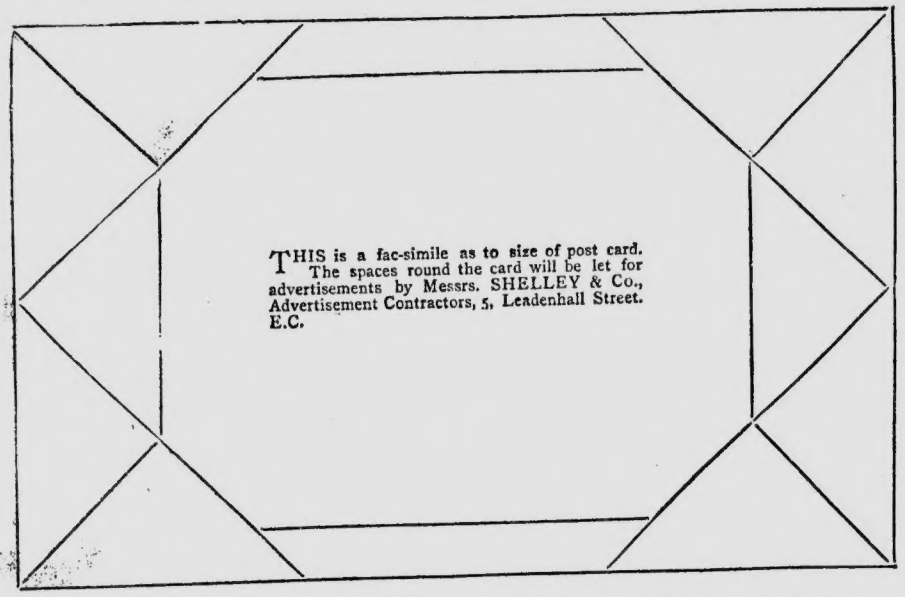
The cards are printed in series of 100,000, and an advertiser who has an extensive use for cards can, by buying 15,000, have his advertisements on 100,000 for nothing, as the saving in the price of the cards more than pays for the cost of the advertisement.

The business will be taken over as from the 1st October, and an agreement has been entered into with Messrs. Shelley and Co., Advertising Contractors, of 5, Leadenhall-street, E.C., for letting all the advertising spaces on the cards, they agreeing to take a minimum number of 100,000 cards a week for three years from the 15th of October, 1888, subject to a penalty. The amount receivable under this contract and from the sale of the cards will be sufficient to pay 15 per cent. dividends on the whole of the capital from the first. A copy of this agreement can be seen at the Company's offices.


THIS is a fac-simile as to size of post card. The spaces round the card will be let for advertisements by Messrs. SHELLEY & Co., Advertisement Contractors, 5, Leadenhall Street. E.C.

The consideration to be paid for the patent, goodwill, and other assets connected with the business is 100 founders' shares, carrying half the profits after 20 per cent. has been paid on the ordinary shares, and the sum of £15,000. payable as to £3,000 in cash, and the balance in cash or shares at the option of the Directors.

The Directors have allowed for £4,975 for working capital.

The Shareholders will be asked to assemble for their Statutory Meeting as early as possible after allotment, for the purpose of appointing an Auditor, one of whose duties it will be to check and certify the number of post cards stamped and issued by the Post Office authorities on behalf of the Company.

The Contracts which have been entered into can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company, and are fully set out in the Prospectus, copies of which, together with forms of application for Shares, can be obtained of the Bankers, or from the Secretary. Prospectuses forwarded post free.

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